The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873. NUMBER 338.

COAL.

COAL COAL

E. L. Hedstrom & Co.,

Miners and Shippers of and Dealers in

WILKESBARRE COAL.

Retail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

MAIN OFFICE:

No. 71 Washington-st.

DOCKS—13 Kingsbury-st., near Kinzie, Foot of East Sixteenth-st.

HORATIO PRATT, Agent for Chicago.

LADIES' GOODS.

Until July 31,

Before moving to my New Store, 34 Washington-st. (between State-st. and Wabash-av.), I will offer

10,000 Yards Real and Imitation Laces, at half price.

500 Pieces Gimps and Fringes, black and colored.

500 Gross Buttons, black, colored, silk, or metal, at YOUR OWN PRICE, including a large variety of Ornaments and Loops.

Worsted Embroideries, of every description.

Bargains in White Embroideries, in full pieces and remnants.

Large line Linen Collars & Cuffs.

Ribbons of every quality and width, at prices which will tempt the closest buyer.

COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

G. MENDELSON, Madison-st., cor. Franklin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies.. 2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

LIGHT RAILS.

LIGHT RAILS.

We have in stock and are receiving large consignments of 8 and 12 pound T Rails, which we offer at low prices for a few days. We can also furnish any light Rails up to 35 lbs., on short notice.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Wholesale Iron Merchants, 80, 82 and 84 Michigan-av.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

OFFICE DESKS,

CHEAP, at MORTON & CO.'s, Manufacturers, 215 Randolph-st., Chicago.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination: CLASS NO. 121, FOR JULY 22, 1873. [illegible] CLASS NO. 122, FOR JULY 23, 1873. [illegible] Sealed plays received on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DA[illegible], Manager, Rooms 4 and 7, 121 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 441 Sedgwick-st., 112 South Canal-st., [illegible]

GENERAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

William Oliver withdraws from the membership of our firm from July 1, 1873. The firm name will continue as before. GAGE BROTHERS & CO., 237 and 239 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Forest & Tearney is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due the said Forest & Tearney to be paid to W. H. Forest, and all owing by them to be paid by W. H. Forest. W. H. FOREST. M. J. TEARNEY.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. V. Emery & Co., has this day dissolved by mutual consent. [Signed.] JOSEPH V. EMERY. FRANKLIN EMERY.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wabansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Kilwinning Lodge 311, A. F. and A. M., this (Thursday) evening at [illegible] for work. ALEX. M. THOMSON, W. M.

CLOTHING.

FINE CLOTHING AT COST.

WE HAVE STILL LEFT

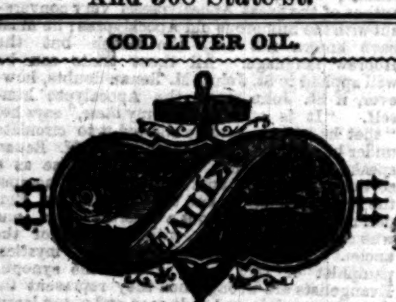
A Fine Assortment OF

Blue Flannel and White Duck Suits, Alpaca and Mohair Sacks and Dusters White Marseilles and Duck Vests, Boys' and Children's Linen Suits,

Which we offer at actual cost previous to removal, Aug. 1.

Edwards, Bluett & Co., 45 & 47 West Madison-st., And 308 State-st.

COD LIVER OIL.



WILLSON'S CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Western Agents: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

108 Washington-st.,

Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 17 Milwaukee-av.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry R. Payson, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bouton, M. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha B. Wadsworth.

MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

Hide & Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 25, at the office of the Receivers, No. 13 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass. CHESTER J. REED, JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT, OLIVER H. COLE, Receivers.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. Our semi-annual REPORT, containing the names of several thousand delinquent debtors, is in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago City Property; large sums at 9 per cent. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

Stores and Offices to Rent.

EXCHANGE BUILDING.

1 Store on Clark-st. next corner Washington.
1 Store on Washington-st. near corner Clark.
Inquire Room 43 Exchange Building.

STEAM POWER TO RENT,

With two rooms, 50x50 feet each, either with or without full sets of wood-work builder's machinery. Everything needed in working order; elevator in building; rooms heated by steam, and well lighted. Terms favorable. DAVID GOODWILLIE, 25 Ohio-st., North Side.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

D. W. IRWIN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, BARLEY,

Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.

No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

At Very Low Prices. DALTON & CO., 82 Randolph-st.

EXCURSION.

Grand Pleasure Excursion to Montreal.

THE SPLENDID NEW LOW-PRESSURE STEAMER LAKE MICHIGAN,

WM. ROLLO, Master,

Will leave her dock, foot of Jackson-st., corner of Market, on Friday, July 25, at 8 p. m., on a Grand Pleasure Excursion through the whole Chain of Lakes, Thousand Islands, and Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, stopping at all intermediate ports. Fare, $36 for the round trip; meals and state-rooms included. For passage apply to THOS. McCAW, Pass. Agent, 204 South Market-st.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A place as Watchman, Warehouseman, or any position where the services of an able-bodied man, 50 years of age, who can furnish unexceptionable references, would be required. But small remuneration expected. Address A 83, Tribune office.

WANTED.

A GENERAL AGENT in the city for the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of New York. JENNISON & THOMPSON, General Managers, 103 Dearborn-st.

FOREIGN.

Spain Becoming Daily More Helpless and Demoralized.

The Carlists Claim to Have an Army of 30,000 Men.

France Declines for the Present to Acknowledge the Carlists as Belligerents.

The Cuban Rebellion---Revolution in Hayti---South American News.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 23.—A meeting, attended by all the members of the Cabinet and a large number of the majority of the Cortes, was held last evening at the War Office, to discuss measures necessary to secure the overthrow of the insurrectionary parties in the country.

The Cortes has approved the bill providing for an imposition of extraordinary war taxes. Persons known to be in sympathy with the Carlists are to be taxed heavier than the loyal population.

The minority of the Cortes has issued a manifesto condemning the policy of the Government.

President Salmeron held a council of Generals to-day. He was advised to summon immediately into active service 90,000 men of the reserves.

The civil Governors of Seville and Albacete have been dismissed, and replaced by special delegates.

Gen. Martinez has superseded Gen. Valevale as Captain-General of Valencia.

The inhabitants of Utrera have defeated and taken two guns from an insurgent column which marched out of Seville to carry into effect the declaration of independence.

As the insurgent iron-clad Vittoria was sailing from Alicante, a German frigate which was lying in the harbor got up steam and followed her out, by orders received from the German Legation at Madrid.

BARCELONA, July 23.—The remains of Gen. Cabrinetz, who was killed in the engagement near Ripall, between the Republicans and the Carlists, will be brought to this city.

Fearing a disturbance in consequence of the issue of a proclamation of independence, many respectable inhabitants are leaving the city.

A Colonel of the Civil Guards here has deserted and joined the Carlists.

BAYONNE, July 23.—The Carlists claim that their effective force now in Spain now numbers 30,000 men. They have disembarked a large quantity of arms and ammunition from England at Requieto.

PARIS, July 23.—The Carlists have made a formal demand of France for recognition of their rights as belligerents. The French Government has refused, and declares that it will remain perfectly neutral. In accordance with this policy it has forbidden the Spanish Republicans from sending succor to Puigcerda by way of Port Vendres, a French town on the Mediterranean.

[Herald Special.]

PARIS, July 23.—A proposition for the recognition of the Carlists has been more than once discussed in the French Cabinet. The Duke de Broglie favors treating with the Government of Don Carlos as the only power capable of performing the functions of Government in Spain. President MacMahon is willing to accept the Duke de Broglie's views, even if he were not himself compromised by his promise to the friends of Don Carlos, but the other members of the Ministry apprehend that such a course would greatly excite France and too glaringly countenance and recognize monarchial tendencies as right. The Carlists, however, are confident of an early recognition, and are encouraged by their recent successes everywhere and the general disorganization in Spain of every power that could have opposed them, and the despondency and hopelessness that seem to have seized the Republicans.

The Spanish Government has requested permission of the French authorities to take war material to Puigcerda from Port Vendres by way of French territory, thus tacitly admitting their incapacity to supply that place by the route through Spain on account of the Carlists. France refuses permission, and Puigcerda will therefore probably fall.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 23.—It is officially announced to-day that the fortified town Mezieres, the Capital of the Department of Ardennes, and the town of Prarleville, on the opposite side of the River Meuse, were evacuated last night by the German forces, which have been occupied by them since the conclusion of the war. The staff of Gen. Manteuffel, commander of the army of occupation, will remain at Nancy for a short time. After its departure from that city the Verdun district will be the only French territory occupied by the German troops.

VERSAILLES, July 23.—The Assembly this afternoon, after a most excited and tumultuous debate, adopted the bill empowering the Permanent Committee, which sits during the recess, to prosecute the insulters of the Assembly. M. Ernoul, in the course of a vigorous speech, denounced dictatorships as the daughter of License, and declared that tyrannical republics were sure to beget Cæsarism.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 23.—Spanish dispatches from Santiago de Cuba report several small engagements with the insurgents near Zarzal and Zucaro, but do not confirm the previous telegram, which announced a great battle. They show, however, that the insurgents are concentrating their forces near Puerto Principe, and news of a general engagement may arrive at any moment.

SAN JUAN, July 14.—A monetary crisis prevails all over the island. Several failures have already occurred, and others are feared.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 23.—The weather continues very hot. At 12:30 this afternoon the thermometer stood at 85. A severe thunder-storm, accompanied by sharp lightning, swept over Lancashire yesterday, damaging the crops and killing several persons.

The officers of the United States steamer Congress, which arrived in the Clyde on Friday last, were entertained yesterday by the Provost of Glasgow.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The United States Consul at Montevideo, in view of the civil war in Entre Rios, recommends that the United States steamer Wasp proceed to the ports of Parana and Parguay for the protection of persons and property of American citizens.

The following is the report from Commander Mahan, of the Wasp, dated off Montevideo, June 14, addressed to Admiral Taylor, commanding the naval force in the South Atlantic station: The revolution in Entre Rios still continues. The reported capture of Parana early in the month proves to have been false. It is said in this morning's papers that Jordan has ordered all the males in Entre Rios, between 15 and 70, to be enrolled. The estates of those who do not report are to be confiscated. The journals estimate 18,000 to be in arms on one side or the other. It is asserted, from Argentine sources, that the Jordanites receive encouragement and assistance from Brazil. The only thing that seems to affect foreigners is the published proclamation of Jordan, that he will shoot any foreigners captured fighting against him. It appears that some of his men boarded a Dutch bark and took from her two iron carronades.

LAGUAYRA, July 9.—President Guzman Blanco has left the Capital for Port Cabello. It is reported that he will proceed to Maracaibo to check Gen. Bulgar, who is showing revolutionary symptoms.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—A Matamoras dispatch says: An official telegram from Gen. Caballos to the military commander of this city, dated at Tepecon, the 17th inst., announces the complete defeat of the revolutionists in the State of Jailsco, and the capture of the leader, the famous chieftain Lasada, who has for the last fifteen years refused to submit to the authority of the Federal Government, and has headed a band of malcontents in armed hostility nearly all the time.

PUERTO PLATTE, July 9.—The whole country is in a state of ferment. Communication between this place and Santiago is interrupted. A rising is reported in the interior. Gen. Altamira, the revolutionary chief, is said to be making head against the Government troops.

HAYTI.

CAPE HAYTIEN, July 10.—Information has been received here that the insurgents in the north of San Domingo had an engagement with the troops of President Baez, and that the latter were totally routed.

A recent conflagration at Gonaives destroyed much property.

ITALY.

ROME, July 23.—A consistory will be held next Friday for the nomination of Bishops. The Cardinals here have had instructions from the Vatican not to receive the Cure of Santa Cruz on his arrival in this city. The commission for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property opened its session here to-day.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Emperor of Austria will go to St. Petersburg in the autumn. His visit is regarded by the press as of deep political significance.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Conference Between the Railroad Commissioners and Officers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company—Col. T. J. Carter, an Experienced Railroad Man, Invited to Assist the Commissioners in Their Work—The Trespass Suits Against the McLean and Livingston County Farmers Withdrawn—Other Railroad Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 23.—A conference was held to-day between Mr. McMullin, Judge Beckwith, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The object seemed to be to get at the opinion held by the Chicago & Alton management with reference to the new law, and their interpretation of it in the preparation of the rates of tariff on that road, and as to the fact of the tariff established being a remarkable one. Mr. McMullin stated that the tariff would be materially changed within thirty days, and that complaints that have been made will be thereby satisfied. The conference lasted all day, and will probably be resumed to-morrow, when conclusions may be reached on the questions discussed.

The Commissioners have invited Col. T. J. Carter, a railroad man of forty years' experience, to meet with them, and aid them with his experience. Col. Carter was the first Superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and has been constantly engaged in the construction and operation of railroads since 1832. He was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, in 1863, together with Mr. Springer Harter, of Pittsburgh, the first Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and remained on the road until near its completion, and was a member of the Construction and Operating Committee. His large experience will no doubt be of good value to the Commissioners.

It seems that the Chicago & Alton Company have abandoned the retaliation course which they adopted toward the farmers of McLean and Livingston Counties. Judge Beckwith, while here, dismissed the suits which he had brought against them under the provisions of the Ku-Klux law in the United States Circuit Court. It will be remembered that certain farmers in these counties got upon one of the trains on the Chicago & Alton Road, and refused to pay more than the amount allowed by the laws of this State to be charged by said road, and in consequence of disorderly and unlawful proceedings, as was charged, the train was delayed to the great damage of the road. For this these suits were brought.

Mr. McMullin and Judge Beckwith left here for St. Louis to-night and to-morrow they are to meet certain officials of the Toledo & Western Railroad to negotiate, I am informed, for certain running arrangements in the State of Missouri in connection with the Toledo Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Over five hundred excursionists arrived from Green Bay to-day, celebrating the completion of the Northern Railroad to that place. The visitors were received by a large delegation and escorted to the Chamber of Commerce, headed by the Royal Saxon Band. There was no formal reception of the guests, as it was their expressed wish to visit the city without demonstration. In the afternoon they were treated to a grand concert at Quentin's Park by the Saxon Band, and in the evening by another musical fete, in which the Band, the Musical Society, and Bach and Stein's orchestras participated. The park was fairly thronged by strangers and citizens. The concert was one of the finest we have had in years, not excepting the Saengerfest. To-morrow forenoon the guests will make an excursion to the National Home and Bay View, leaving at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and returning at noon.

DENISON, Texas, July 23.—Arrangements have been perfected for a fast line of refrigerator cars from here to New York, to commence running on the 15th of October. The Company will erect extensive slaughter-houses here. It is expected that a train will leave Denison for New York every other day, carrying fresh beef and fast freight eastward.

COLUMBUS, July 23.—The Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad Company have entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas, in this county, against Gen. Walcut, United States Collector, to recover over $57,000, the amount of United States tax claimed to have been assessed against the Company erroneously by the Government. The Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad have entered a similar suit, claiming over $6,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—The Hon. John W. Cary, one of the Directors of the Wisconsin Railway Company, which was organized to accept the St. Croix land-grant, has written a letter explaining the cause of the delay to be the unreasonable and unwarranted requirements of the Governor, who insists that the Company shall forfeit $5,000 for every mile unfinished, the conditions being that they shall construct sixty miles by the 17th of March, 1874, and forty miles each succeeding year. Though the Company may grade and buy the iron for the first sixty miles, should they fail to have it in running order by March 17, they are liable to a forfeiture of $250,000. The Company is willing and ready to deposit the necessary security and commence work at once, as soon as the Governor modifies his views.

Suicides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 23.—A man named R. L. Porter, living on the west side of the river, in this city, while in a fit of mental depression, caused by long sickness, committed suicide last night. Some time ago he requested his step son to load his musket to shoot rats, but in all probability to shoot himself.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT STEELE, Neb., July 23.—Erastus A. Smith, formerly of Company G, 1st Nebraska Infantry, yesterday, committed suicide at Bennett's ranche, twenty miles north of here, by shooting himself through the head, blowing off his entire skull. He had been drinking hard for a few days previous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—A German named Christian Schmidt placed a revolver to his temple and perforated his head, the ball passing entirely through the brain. Drunkenness was the cause of the suicide. He leaves a large and dependent family. The deed was accomplished in the presence of his wife and children.

Railroad Accidents.

AURORA, Ill., July 23.—At 2 o'clock this morning a young man named John Eccles, in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as brakeman, met his death while coupling cars, the connecting bar in front of the engine passing through his body. He was a brother-in-law of Conductor Thomas Hartman, of this city, and his untimely end is mourned by a large circle of friends. He leaves a wife and one child.

LITTLE ROCK, July 23.—A drunken man named Darme, who had gone to sleep on the track, was run over and killed by the western-bound train on the Memphis Railroad, near Madison, last night.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Thomas Fleming had his leg crushed to-day by the cars while attempting to drive across the track at the foot of South Water street ahead of a passenger train. The locomotive struck the buggy, throwing Fleming out on the track. His recovery is doubtful.

THE IOWA BANDITS.

Rumors Concerning Their Probable Whereabouts—Descriptions of Some of the Gang.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, July 23.—The excitement in regard to the railroad robbery still continues. Thousands of armed men are scouring the country in pursuit of the fugitives. It is now reported that the robbers have crossed the line into Missouri, and are making for the fastnesses of Mercer County in that State. Still this report is disbelieved by many, who are of the opinion that the robbers are still in the vicinity of the place where the robbery was committed. Railroad men of experience, men who know the country thoroughly, are confident that the scouting parties are south of the fugitives, and that in view of the alarm, they are of the opinion that the robbers are making for the fastness of Mercer County, and that Mercer County is the place where they stay when at home.

It will be remembered that a bank in Corydon was robbed in open daylight over a year ago, by a band of cutthroats numbering about the same. They bound the cashier, and afterwards riding up to a crowd of people, who were listening to a stump speech of Henry Clay Dean, informed them of what had been done, and sped away like the wind. It is believed that the railroad robbers of Monday night are of the same gang. The bank robbers made their escape in the same manner that these robbers have done. Besides the $1,700 in money they carried away a sealed bag belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co., which was supposed to contain a large sum of money, but Supt. Quick received a telegram from San Francisco to-day stating that it only contained $637, making a total of $2,337. It is now believed that accurate descriptions of the robbers have been obtained. On Sunday night three of them stayed at a farm-house less than two miles south of Adair. Two others, the same night, were at a residence two miles north of that place. The descriptions of all these have been forwarded to the pursuing party. Two of them were at Stuart on Saturday night, playing billiards, one of the two being the leader. He is described as a sandy-whiskered man, about 6 feet 10 inches high, and talkative. Thousands of rumors are in circulation, but the impatient public will have to wait the end of the story, which it is hoped will be a noose for each of the robbers.

The body of Rafferty, the engineer, killed in the robbery, left here to-night for Clinton, Iowa, for burial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 23.—It is known here to-day that the Iowa Express robbers have been traced into Nodaway County, in this State. It is confidently believed that they cannot escape. The whole county is aroused, and the officers in every town and village are on the alert.

POLITICAL.

The Drift of Politics in Virginia—Ex-Gov. Wise Spoken of in Connection with the United States Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Republicans, especially in the South, have been glorifying during the past week or two over what they deemed a favorable omen to the party of the Moralists, which they claimed to find in the alleged fact that Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, had in a late letter put himself squarely on record in support of the Administration of President Grant. That letter was addressed to one of the Governor's old personal friends, who is now in this city. After stating that he published and announced that he would not accept a nomination for the office of Governor of Virginia from either the Conservative or Republican Convention to be held in Virginia, the Governor's own language is as follows:

> If either prefers my platform of principles, they can so declare; but it would be consistent with neither my principles nor their policy to nominate me at all if they desire my election and prefer my platform. To accept a nomination by the Conservative Convention would make me its candidate and array against me the Republicans, and, vice versa, to accept a nomination by the Republican Convention, would make me its candidate and array against me the Conservatives. My aim is to extract the best personnel from both organizations, to make peace between the colored and Caucasian races among us, to bring the Administration to strong grounds on which all pure patriots and independents can stand, as set forth in my letter, and to support the President by promoting the peace and property of the Southern people and the nation at large. If either Convention, therefore, will abstain altogether from a nomination, I will defeat the nominee of the other.

The President, having been informed of the contents of the above letter, is represented as being satisfied that Wise is one of his supporters. It is no longer believed that Wise will run as an independent candidate for Governor; but he is expected to support Hughes, who will doubtless be the Republican nominee. In this way it is claimed by the Republicans that their candidate will certainly be elected, and at the same time the complexion of the Legislature will be changed to a majority for the Republicans on joint ballot. The plan then is to elect Wise to the United States Senate to succeed the incumbent, Senator Lewis, whose term will expire in 1875. Although Wise is about 69 years of age, he is as active and energetic now as he was twenty or twenty-five years ago, and is said to be about as popular in the State now as he ever was.

The Gubernatorial Situation in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—The Associated Press dispatch on Monday from Minneapolis repeated the claim made by the Washburn men that their candidate should have been declared nominated on the third ballot by throwing out the votes reading for Attorney General, which were returned scattering. The claim is regarded here as absurd, but it was presumably made to influence negotiations among the leaders concerning the succession to Ramsey and the future division of patronage. There will be no bolt. On the contrary, Davis may be supported by all parties. The project to nominate him at the head of the opposition ticket, filled out with Democrats and Grangers, meets with general favor among the Liberal Republicans and Grangers, and is seconded by the Mankato *Review* (Democratic), and will surely be carried out if Washburn's friends keep up a show of fighting him.

Ohio Republicans in Council.

COLUMBUS, O., July 23.—The Republican State Central Committee met here for consultation to-day. A majority of the Congressional Districts were represented. Letters were read from Congressmen Monroe, Garfield, Danford, and others, promising to take part in the campaign. It was decided to open the campaign Aug. 13, at Athens, with speeches by Gov. Noyes and Senator Morton, of Indiana.

Cattle Fever in Missouri.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 23.—The Texas cattle fever, which broke out in Davies County, in the northern portion of this State, is spreading. At Kidder, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, in Caldwell County, over 200 head of native cattle have died in the past week. There is great excitement and much indignation felt against the importers of Texas cattle, who have violated the law by bringing them in during the spring and summer months.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The steamers St. Lawrence, Franklin, Greece, California, Sidonian, and Trinacria from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Arrived, the Westphalia from Hamburg.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 23.—CATTLE—Arrivals 69 cars. Best $6.00@6.30; stockers, $3.50@4.30; common, $4.50@5.00; bulls, $3.00@3.75.

SHEEP—Arrivals 22 cars. Best, $5.00@5.50; medium, $4.00@5.00; common, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Arrivals 30 cars. Philadelphia, $5.20@5.30; Yorkers, $5.00@5.15.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Regattas at Toledo and Oshkosh Yesterday.

The Brooklyn Yacht Race off New London, Conn.

Races at Detroit---Base Ball.

BASE BALL.

THE BOSTON-PHILADELPHIA GAME.

We are officially informed by the chief officer of the Chicago Base Ball Association that a game has been arranged between the Philadelphia and Boston Clubs, to take place on the Twenty-third street grounds, on the 16th of August. An agreement to that effect was entered into by the authorized agents of both clubs, while they were in Philadelphia a short time, and, according to advices received here, the date of playing was fixed so positively that there is no reason to apprehend a disappointment.

MINOR NOTES.

The Liberty Base Ball Club, having reorganized for the season, will play its first game on Saturday afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, on the grounds at the corner of Laflin and Van Buren streets. Its opponents will be the Dane, Westlake & Covert nine.

The Social Base Ball Club will play for the city championship, to-morrow afternoon, with the Chicagos. The game will occur on one of the West Side grounds.

Nine unknown base-ball experts, calling themselves the "Fourth Avenue Boys," defeated an equally obscure club called the Starlights, on Tuesday afternoon, by a score of 17 to 8.

AQUATIC.

THE TOLEDO REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 23.—The inauguration of the annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association at this place to-day was very successful. The city was filled with visitors, and excursion steamers from neighboring cities brought in large accessions. The weather was propitious, a gentle breeze mitigating the heat of the earlier part of the day. The crowd lining the shores, bridges, and occupying positions upon the boats and vessels in the harbor, is variously estimated as between 10,000 and 20,000. The river in the neighborhood of the course was filled with steamers, yachts, barges, and and boats, crowded with spectators, and gaily decorated with flags and pennants. The races were opened at 4 p. m., by a contest between working and pleasure boats for a pair of goblets. Owing to an informality, no decision was rendered. The second was for senior four-oared shells, distance 1½ miles and return, prize, a silver water set, valued at $75. The entries were Wah-wah-sum, Saginaw; Excelsiors, Detroit; Undine, Toledo. The Wah-wah-sum was the favorite by odds, the Excelsiors being the second choice. The start was made without much advantage in favor of latter, though shortly after the Undines lost ground. Before the stake-boat was reached the Wah-wah-sum boat was run into by a tug, and four feet of the bow cut off. The crew was secured by another tug, and the contest left to the other two boats. The Toledo crew won in 21 min. 31 sec., the Detroit crew coming at 22:06.

The third race was for junior six-oared sculls, distance and prize the same as the preceding. The entries were: Detroits, of Detroit; Excelsiors, Detroit; Undines, of Toledo—two shells. The contest between the Detroit clubs was very close, with some advantage in favor of the Detroits, which was afterwards lost by the latter's bad steering, and that race was won by the Excelsiors. Time—Excelsiors, 19:55; Detroits, 20:03; Toledo, 1st, 20:50¼; Toledo, 2d, 21:28.

The fourth race was a double scull, distance three-fourths of a mile and return, for a pair of bronze figures, valued at $50. But one entry was made, the Eva & Libbie, rowed by Messrs. Curtis and Allcock, of the Chicago Athletic Association. The other entry was withdrawn, on account of the sudden illness of one of the crew. Messrs. Curtis and Allcock rowed over the course in 10:30, and received the prize.

To-morrow a grand review will be held, and in the afternoon three important races will be rowed; the first between the Junior four-oared shells, distance 1½ miles and return; for a silver punch bowl. The entries are; Excelsiors, Detroit; Naiads, Toledo; Maumees and Undines, Toledo. The second race is for senior six-oared shells, same distance and prize. The entries are Wah-wah-sum, Saginaw; Excelsior, Detroit; Detroits, Detroit; Undines, Toledo. The third race is for single sculls, distance three-fourths of a mile and return, for a pair of bronzes. The entries are; Lottie, Chicago Athletic Club; T. A. Allcock and Jones of the Chicago Athletic Club, W. B. Curtis, no name; Undines, Toledo, J. R. Rogers. The Junior and Senior championship flags will also be awarded. The attendance will be much larger than that of to-day, and the interest proportionately greater.

In the evening a grand promenade concert and ball will be given at the Boody House, when the prizes will be presented. During the preparations for the regatta this morning, a 10-year old boy named David Stack fell from a raft in the river and was drowned.

THE OSHKOSH REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 23.—The annual regatta of the Oshkosh Boat Club took place this afternoon, and was the most successful one yet held. The day was pleasant, with a stiff breeze, rendering the weather all that could be desired. Four large steamboats were not sufficient to accommodate the spectators present, and hundreds were obliged to witness the sailing from the lake-shore. The boats that took part in the contest for the first-class prizes were the Maid, of Oshkosh, Capt. Crawford; Harshaw, of Green Lake, Capt. Pierce; Peerless, of Oshkosh, Capt. Bridge; Pennaqua, of Oshkosh, Capt. Harr; Daisy, of Fond du Lac, Capt. Dodd; and the Minnie Graves, of Manasha, Capt. Ed Stevens, of Oshkosh, commanding. The Minnie Graves took the first prize of $200 by 2½ minutes over her measurement. Time, 2 hours and 28 minutes, the course being twelve miles around a triangle. The Pennaqua took the second prize of $150, and the Peerless the third.

The first prize for second-class boats was awarded to the Dauntless, of Oshkosh, the other contestants having withdrawn.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

NORWICH, Conn., July 23.—Fourteen sloops participated in the regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club off New London harbor to-day. The Commodore took the first prize, and the Maggie B. the second.

THE TURF.

DETROIT RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 23.—Two more races took place at Hamtramck Park to-day under the auspices of the Detroit Association. The first was for horses that have never trotted better than 2:45, mile heats, best three in five, to harness; first premium, $400; second, $200; third, $100. There were eight entries, and six horses started. The first money was easily taken by Chestnut Billy, the second by Quicksilver, and the third by Sir George. Time—2:36; 2:36; 2:34¼. Billy had it his own way throughout, and readily outfooted all his competitors.

The second race was for horses that have never trotted better than 2:30, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. First premium, $750; second, $400; third, $200; fourth, $100. In this there were thirteen entries, and ten horses came up to the score. The race was a nice one throughout, and was not decided when darkness came on, Cosette having won one heat and Ohio Boy and St. James each two. All the other horses were then ruled out, and these three will finish the contest to-morrow.

THE COMING MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 23.—Great excitement prevails among horsemen in reference to the coming meeting at Cleveland between the horses Judge Fullerton and Camors. Fullerton is a New York horse and Camors is owned in Boston. Each has hosts of friends, and the animals have both made the same record—2:21¾, Camors at Prospect Park last September, and Fullerton at Saratoga in October, each having defeated the other. The knowing ones say it will be difficult to name the favorite. Goldsmith Maid, American Girl and Lucy are named for the free for all, and speculation is rife in reference to the second place in the race. It is conceded by all that the meeting has brought together the finest field of horses ever known in America.

CAMBRIDGE CITY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—A running, pacing, and trotting race comes off at the Cambridge City Race-Course next Friday. The track is in splendid condition, and good time is anticipated.

THE SARATOGA MEETING.

NEW YORK, July 23.—In the pool-selling to-night for the Travers Stake race, at Saratoga, to-morrow, Tom Bowling is the favorite, Springbok second. In the Sweepstakes race Basset is the favorite; Wanderer second.

WRESTLING.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The international wrestling match for $2,000 in gold, and the championship of the world, between John McMahon, of Rutland, Vt., and Thomas Copeland, of Canada, took place in Troy last night, and was won by McMahon.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, July 23.—Barney Kennedy ran a foot-race of a quarter of a mile in thirty-one seconds in the driving-park here.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Allegheny County, Pa., Miners Adopt a Scale of Prices.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—The Miners of Allegheny County reassembled in Delegate Convention to-day to reconsider and revise the scale of prices adopted last week. There was dissatisfaction with the scale previously reported. The pits in the county were nearly all represented, seventy delegates being present. Considerable discussion was had on the scale, some thinking it best to leave the whole matter to supply and demand. Mr. Watt, President of the Miners' P. and P. Association, spoke against a strike, and argued against any arrangement being made for river and railroad miners, when no real conclusion as to price could be arrived at, or a uniform scale established. However, after a discussion, long and loud, a scale of prices, as follows, was adopted for all coal mined: Over 1½ inch screen lump, $4 per 100 bushels, not including what passes under the the screen; over ½ inch screen, which latter is under when the 1½ inch screen is used, $2; for ¾ inch screen, $3.50 per 100. This price list is uniform for railroad and river, and has been adopted by all the bituminous coal counties in the State, nearly all of which hold a convention to-day. The speakers stated that the Coal Exchange will either arbitrate or comply with the miners' scale to avert a strike. During the recent rise nearly all the coal on the river was shipped to the lower ports. Large quantities of coal are at the pits, which will be shipped westward. The proprietors of the latter are the ones opposed to any strike, as they have now sufficient on hand to supply the market till fall. Several pits in the county are working in compliance with the new screen law allowing 76 pounds to the bushel, fair measures.

MILWAUKEE.

Insane—In Memoriam—Miscellaneous Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Hemschmeyer, who attempted to hang himself from an apple-tree on Tuesday night, has recovered, and will be sent to the Insane Asylum for treatment.

The body of E. L. Saeeser, the traveling agent, who threw himself off the Oneida street bridge on the same night, has not been recovered. While the police were dragging the river to-day, it was rumored that E. L. Saeeser had been seen in an intoxicated condition on the South Side. Investigation proved the rumor groundless. There is no doubt that the man committed suicide, as he rushed away from his friends at Kuhn's saloon, under the Opera-House, at a late hour on Tuesday night.

The Common Council met in joint committee this morning, and passed resolutions of condolence with Mayor Ludington on the death of his wife. The Council will attend the funeral of Mrs. Ludington in a body to-morrow afternoon. In respect to the dead, the city offices will be closed during the day.

THE CHOLERA.

Progress of the Dread Disease in Indiana and Elsewhere.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 23.—Two deaths from cholera are reported by the *Journal's* specials at Carmel, Ill. The disease is chronicled as subsiding, near Princeton, by the *Journal* correspondents.

The *Journal's* Mount Vernon reporter says that the panic is over at that place. Two deaths were reported to-day, but no new cases.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Lagrange, Ky., has had eighteen deaths from cholera within three days.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Only one death from cholera reported at the Health Office to-day.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 23.—A man named Charles Burks died this afternoon of cholera. William P. Wilson, an old resident of this city, is very low of the same disease.

[By Mail.]

Mt. Vernon, Ind. (July 20), Dispatch to the Evansville Journal.

Three deaths are reported in the city to-day, two colored. John Woody and two daughters, living near the city, died to-day.

[The Evansville *Journal*, in an editorial on the pestilence at Mt. Vernon, says: "In this wide-spread fatality one family in particular seems to have been marked out for peculiar desolation,—the Woody family. Two brothers and the father, with their families, resided there. One of the brothers was the first to die; the other brother was robbed, shortly afterward, of his wife and two children; and then on yesterday the father and his two remaining daughters were victims to the awful plague."]

Fully half the people have left the town, which of course reduces the number of deaths. Dr. Maisdorff, a young German physician of much prominence, died late this evening. A gloom like the black pall of death has settled over the city. It has been the most gloomy day ever known here. The citizens who remain are working nobly, and are much more hopeful and brave than we had reason to expect. A drive to the upper part of the county yesterday revealed the fact that the people in the county, although excited, are opening their doors and cheerfully taking in the flying refugees.

Dr. Mann, of New Harmony, and Dr. Williams, of Grafton, are in the city, rendering all the aid they can. The great want now is careful, experienced nurses.

MT. VERNON, July 21.—The general symptoms are more favorable. The disease yields to treatment more readily. No new cases to-day. Four deaths reported to-day.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, July 22.

It is reported that a case of genuine Asiatic cholera occurred at Leroy on last Saturday. Mr. Kenadale, a German proprietor of a saloon, was taken ill at 10 o'clock on the forenoon of that day, and died early in the afternoon.

Nashville, Tenn. (July 21), Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Twenty-five hundred colored people gathered at St. Paul's Church here to-day, to offer praise and thanksgiving for the abatement of cholera in this city and its general subsidence throughout the State. The Rev. N. G. Merry presided. No race has better reason to render thanks to the Almighty for its disappearance, for to them it proved a destructive scourge. Seven hundred of them, out of a total of 25,000 persons in Davidson County, were swept into the grave. One night during the late epidemic seventeen of their dead lay out upon their cemetery for want of burial, which was not consummated until the following morning, few being willing to serve in the capacity of grave-diggers in such an emergency. The meeting to them was therefore of great interest.

Information was received here from Union City to-day to the effect that there were eleven cases of cholera at that place, and a good many other cases in its vicinity. It is said to be of a very malignant type and unusually fatal.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, July 23.—A letter from West Point, Neb., states that the grasshoppers are doing an immense amount of damage in that portion of the State. They are fast destroying the crops, particularly oats.

Escape of Convicts.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Eight convicts working in the stone quarry near the Penitentiary, at Jefferson City, broke from the guard yesterday. One was captured and one shot.

GERMANY.

A Review of the Late Parliamentary Session.

The Military Budget---An Imminent Split in the Liberal Ranks.

Distribution of the Five Milliards---The New Monetary Law.

The Compromise Tariff---Bismarck's Withdrawal from the Prussian Ministry---State vs. Church.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BERLIN, June 9, 1873.

The German Parliament has been adjourned, but not sine die, as its official life does not end before March, 1874, and as governmental necessities will call for its reassembling next fall or winter.

THE SO-CALLED MILITARY BILL

has yet to be passed,—a bill of the greatest importance to the present militarily-inclined rulers, and by whose passage they hope to become independent from future Parliaments. No wonder that they want the present Parliament to pass on the bill, because the new Deputies (to be elected this fall) will not be so docile and yielding as the present ones. It is probable that this bill will form an issue in the coming campaign, and that it will eventually lead to another of those conflicts between Government and people by which the history of Prussia became so noted in the decade before 1871. The question of the duration of active military service (two or three years) will come up again, and the party of the Left will insist, as formerly, on its being reduced to two years. The party of Progress has already amended its programme by asking from their candidates a pledge to oppose the present system of passing en bloc

THE WHOLE MILITARY BUDGET,

or the so-called "Pausch-Quantum," the existence of which will cease legally next year, but the essence of which the Government will strive to preserve by all means. The military budget, so the present rulers intend, shall remain a-noli-me-tangere for the people's representatives; the latter shall do nothing but appropriate the money for the army, but shall have no power to control or to interfere with the workings of the immense machinery. The officers of the army shall continue to be a privileged class, the esprit du corps of which is sedulously to be preserved.

In vain did the Progressists protest against the appropriations for the building of an immense new West Point Academy at Lichterfelde (near Berlin). In vain was even Lasker's amendment, to place civil officers, in regard to extra salaries (on account of higher house-rent, etc.), on equal footing with military officers. The amendment was defeated by 126 against 103 votes, and a Lieutenant will receive 20 thalers more extra pay (for rent) than the oldest Judge of the higher law-courts at Berlin. During the debate, the leader of the Progressive party, von Hoverbeck, pointed to the fact that, among the officers of sixteen regiments ("Garde" and cavalry), there was not a single officer from the citizen-class; none but nobles formed the rosters of those regiments. The fact cannot be denied that, in nearly all the other regiments, the higher officers (especially from Major upwards) are mostly in the possession of people

WITH A "VON" ("DE")

before their names. The Central Campaign Committee of the Progressive party has resolved not to support anybody (especially none of those National-Liberals) who has voted against the above-mentioned Lasker amendment. As a third point, the same Committee has made the demand for salary for the members of Parliament a part of their programme.

The National-Liberals—especially their right wing, under the lead of Bennigson and Miquel—have been considerably taken aback by this action of their Progressive allies, on the support of whom they had counted with such confidence for any of their (National-Liberal) candidates. Their organs already implore the Progressists not to endanger the situation by a split in the Liberal ranks, by which none but the Ultramontane party would profit. But "He falls into Scylla who wants to avoid Charybdis," and too many National-Liberals of the present stamp in the next House might be, in certain eventualities, more dangerous than a stronger admixture of Ultramontanes, who will certainly never be able to send a majority into Parliament. (They count now but 50, and cannot by any means attain to more than 100 members.)

THE NECESSITY FOR NEW MEN

is being felt more and more, and they cannot be had if every one of the present National-Liberals is to be supported, unscrutinized, for re-election, by the votes of the Progressists, who, by-the-by, control all the election districts of Berlin. The coming campaign ought certainly to turn around some other issues besides that of Papal infallibility, the new Church laws, the boundaries between Church and State, and the power of the latter over the former.

The papers review the action of the late Parliament generally with approval. While conceding that more might have been done in some directions (especially as regards popular rights; vide Press law, not passed), the industry of the prominent members must be acknowledged. It will be known in history as the Parliament by which the

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIVE MILLIARDS

was settled. The greatest part of this sum has been applied to military ends. The cost of the late war has been paid, and Germany is being made ready, by means of the money of the French, to beat them again, or anybody else who might feel an itching for battles. One hundred and eighty-seven millions of thalers have been reserved for a military pension fund, and 400,000,000 for the disposal of the Empire; so that the sum finally to be distributed among the different members of the Confederation will not be so very large,—perhaps 100,000,000 of thalers.

In regard to

THE MONETARY FUTURE

of Germany, a bill has been passed by which all States have until the 1st of January, 1876, to redeem their paper. Then a national paper-money (it has been proposed to the amount of 40,000,000 of thalers, or 1 thaler per head) shall be issued, and take the place of the old paper-money, at least to the above amount, as the amount of present paper-money is much larger,—in fact, too large, and a part-cause of the present high prices of everything. The new paper-money shall not be issued in bills below 100 marks, or 33⅓ thalers (about $23 in gold). It will be the duty of the next Parliament to complete this financial legislation by laws regarding the issuing of national paper-money (to be redeemed, of course, in gold), and the establishment of one or more national banks.

The iron-manufacturing interest made itself felt during the debate on

A TARIFF-BILL,

and succeeded in putting off the abolition of all import duties on iron (pig and manufactured) until the 1st of January, 1877. The Government wanted to abolish those duties at once, pointing to the necessities of agriculture, that stood in need of machinery to offset the great losses inflicted upon its labor-ranks by emigration to the United States, and, more, by the rush of rural laborers to the large cities. The original bill would have been passed if the Free-Traders, who really are in, or very near, the majority, had not suffered themselves to be found napping, while the Protectionists were active and used all means to carry the compromise bill proposed by Miguel Hammacher. The duties have anyhow been considerably reduced, and the new tariff would be saluted by you as a revenue tariff victory, instead of a defeat. First, new iron steamships are to come in duty-free; also, steam-engines, to be used in steamship-building. The duty on (imported) locomotives and steam-boilers has been reduced to ¾ of a thaler per 100 pounds; the duty on coarse iron and steel-ware to 25 groschen (5-6 of a thaler) per 100 pounds; and in the same proportion the duty on pig iron and on steel. The landed gentry were propitiated by having starch inserted among the protected articles, and the monopoly of its manufacture secured until 1877. Rags, which had to pay an export-duty, are henceforth free,—a welcome news to your paper-manufacturers. This log-rolling will be increased considerably when the Alsatian representatives—and among them certainly some representing the great iron foundries of Alsace—shall come into Parliament,—i. e., next year.

If the salary-system

is not introduced, we shall pretty soon hear of corrupt influences, as Germany has not the rich gentry from which England draws its M. P.'s; and as ambition has as yet no fair play in the new Empire.

THE MONSTROUS PRESS BILL,

that gave occasion to such a scene in Parliament between Bismarck and Lasker, can be considered dead and buried. Lasker has even been at one of the Chancellor's soirees, and the entente cordiale seems to be almost restored between the leader of the Empire and the leader of the National Liberals; but the effect of that bill and of that scene will not so easily vanish, but will lead to new conflicts. Bismarck has taken leave as Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Von Balan is going to represent him. This fact is interpreted as a proof of utter disharmony between Bismarck and his Prussian colleagues, and it is asserted that Bismarck will never return to them. His organs do everything to exculpate him in regard to that Press bill, though not so successfully as might be wished for his and the people's sake.

The struggle between

STATE AND CHURCH

will now begin, though the first scene will not be a very grand one. The Archbishop of Cologne excommunicated two priests who had gone over to Old-Catholicism, and published that excommunication in Latin in his official paper. For this offense he is to be summoned before the court just established for all cases arising under the new Church laws. The Catholic Bishops continue in their passive resistance, and refuse to lay the statutes of their seminaries, etc., before the civil authorities, who, on their part, announce that theologians educated in such seminaries shall be incapable of holding any church-office in Prussia. And so the warfare goes on, without having come as yet to any violent collision, to which the Government seems to be (and very wisely, too) averse as yet. The coming elections have to be taken into consideration. E. S.

APPLETON, WIS.

Murder and Fatal Accident.

APPLETON, Wis., July 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On Sunday night last, a shocking affray occurred in this city, in which a man named Garrett Hayes, an Irishman, lately from Waukegan, Ill., was almost instantly killed. It seems that Hayes and his antagonist, a German named Eisiger, had not been on good terms for some time past, having had several previous quarrels, and it is said that threats of stabbing had been made by the latter. On Sunday, a horse belonging to Eisiger became entangled in the brush, and would no doubt have died, but Hayes happened to discover it and released it. To celebrate this event Eisiger procured a keg of beer, and invited Hayes and his brother-in-law, named Melhiser, to his house to assist in drinking it. Hayes had been drinking whisky before he went to Eisiger's, and, after partaking freely of the beer, became intoxicated, in which condition he was always quarrelsome and abusive. Of course the old feud was revived, and Hayes, after abusing Eisiger and his wife, was turned out of the house. His wife and two of their children went with him, leaving in the house the other child (they had three) with Eisiger and his wife, Melhiser, wife, and child, and a man employed by Eisiger as a teamster. Hayes, after going part way home, returned, it is supposed to get the remaining child, and, finding the door locked, smashed a window and kicked open the door. He was met by Eisiger, and a struggle ensued between them. Melhiser attempted to part them, holding his little child on one arm and keeping Hayes back with the other. They separated, and Eisiger stepped into the pantry adjoining, and, returning with a butcher-knife, reached over Melhiser and struck Hayes in the neck with the knife. The blow must have been given with great force, as it not only severed the jugular vein, but the knife passed down behind the collar-bone, and also severed the main artery. The blood spurted up higher than the door, and the wounded man, after taking four or five steps, fell dead without a word. Eisiger is in custody, and treats the matter lightly; but it is the general opinion here that, if not wilful murder, it is near enough to it to insure him a long term at Waupun. Hayes, who is said to have been a hard-working, peaceable man when sober, leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances.

On Thursday last Leonard Williams, an old resident of this place, was so severely injured by falling from a beam in a mill which he was building at Shiocton, that he died on Saturday morning.

CROPS.

IOWA FALLS, Hardin Co., Ia., July 21, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Wheat in this section of the country is badly affected by scab. Many pieces will not yield more than one-half a crop, and every field, with a very few exceptions, is more or less damaged. The disease grows worse from day to day. A week and ten days ago, there was never a better prospect for a large yield. The extent of the damage cannot be estimated till after threshing.

Oats are affected in the same manner, but not to such an extent as yet.

Barley is being harvested. Some pieces are damaged, but it is mostly in good condition.

Corn on good land, under favorable weather, has come forward rapidly, and is as far advanced as in previous years at this time. In low ground, and where late planting, it is still backward. The season has been such that it has been almost impossible to kill weeds. As a whole, we will have a fair crop. Very little is shipped from this county any year, it being mostly fed to hogs.

There is abundance of hay.

The weather now appears to have become more settled and favorable for harvesting. T. G. A.

Queer Showers.

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

The steamer New York of the International line, when eight miles from land, thirty-three miles east of Portland, on her trip from Boston to St. John on Friday night last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, p. m., was visited by a shower of pebbles that fell like hail-stones. The watch on deck, who was trimming his light at the time, supposed that some of the crew were pelting him. The whole of them fell abaft the paddle-boxes. In the morning he swept them up and threw all but one handful overboard, much to the regret of all on board, as some were very handsome. In the opinion of an eminent geologist the stones were taken up by a whirlwind from some fresh water brook. It will be remembered that the sky presented a very singular appearance on that evening. The wind at the time blew from all quarters. The stones saved were all about one size, and present the worn appearance of pebbles on the bottom of a fresh water brook, and will weigh about half an ounce each.

St. Paul (July 15) Correspondence of the New York World.

A gentleman from Elk River, in Sherburne County, tells of a shower of reptiles which fell upon a meadow on the farm of Edward Upham, near that place, on the morning of the 3rd inst., during a heavy rain and wind storm. The meadow, he says, was thickly strewn with the bodies of the strange creatures, none of which were discovered alive. They are described as about six inches long, having gills and fins like fish, but having also four legs each, about two inches long and terminating in claws. One person who saw them declared that like creatures exist only in the waters of Mexican lakes, from whence he supposed they might have been caught up in a water-spout and been carried along by the wind until they were dropped on Mr. Upham's meadow.

Lake Side Seminary, at Oconomowoc, Wis.

At the solicitation of friends, it has been decided to receive in this boarding-school, the coming year, a class of ten or twelve lads. The dormitory and study-room of the boys will be in a building apart from that of the young ladies; but the whole school worship together in one chapel, take their meals in a common dining-hall, and assemble in the school-room for general instruction. The boys will be under the direction of Prof. J. H. Magoffin, a gentleman of well-known ability and experience in teaching, who will be assisted by the other teachers of the institution. The boys will have the best care at all times, and must feel the refining influence of a Christian home. The location of the Seminary affords opportunity for a variety of physical exercises, which will not be neglected. In the religious instruction, the teaching and practice of the Church will be observed, and, in the daily service, the beautiful order of her worship.

The next school year begins Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873, and ends June 18, 1874.

There is no vacation during the school-year, except a short recess at Christmas.

Light Cables.

It is stated, in the London *Daily News*, that the experiment of light cables to the United States will shortly be practically tested, arrangements to enable Mr. H. Highton to lay a cable across the Atlantic being in active progress. Mr. Highton's cable is not to cost above £400,000, and he proposes to charge low rates.

YALE'S TRIUMPH.

How the News Was Received in the Elm City.

Exultations of the Students---A Large Popular Demonstration.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 18, 1873.

The clouds gathered thickly over the Elm City last evening,—rather a gloomy omen for the little knot of students who, unable to borrow money enough to take them to Springfield, hung about the telegraph-office, getting what comfort they could from the vague and contradictory reports which for two hours kept them in suspense. When, at last, the good news came, there was a rush for the college-yard and the Lyceum-building, in which hangs the bell. The janitor, having been found, and assured that no deviltry was intended, reluctantly yielded up the key, and soon a delirious alumnus went clattering up into the tower, locked himself in, and forthwith the old bell

CLANGED AND RATTLED

as it had never been known to do at church or recitation time. The President, good man, lived too far away to hear the tumult, though doubtless, if he had, he would have known what was up, and approved of it. Not so Prof. Thacher, who, nearer the scene of action, felt it his duty to enforce the college-laws and seize the disturbers of the public peace. His whiskers bristled with rage; he clutched his spectacle and his cloak, and, uttering fierce threats in mixed German and Latin, hurried round to the college-grounds. He found there, to his disappointment, not a wretched Freshman who, doomed to pass the summer in New Haven, was thus recreating himself, but an orderly, though excited, crowd of old and young "boys;" and, fully satisfied, the worthy Professor caught their enthusiasm, and agreed with a venerable Judge who was one of the throng, that it made him

"FEEL TEN YEARS YOUNGER."

Had there been more students in town, the college-buildings would have been illuminated; as it was, not even a candle-ray shone in the long brick row,—not even a jet of gas in the new dormitories. The shutters of Old South were tightly closed, and Durfee Hall, which, at the time of President Porter's inauguration, was one blaze of light, looked grim and cheerless, with its long rows of white-shaded windows.

The trains from the north, this morning, were filled with resigned and haggard Columbia men. The ribbons so confidently displayed two days before were nowhere to be seen. Curled up in their seats, the unhappy men slumbered uneasily, and, with their hats smashed down over their eyes, they were not at all favorable specimens of the average New-Yorker of education. There were pretty girls there, too, who would have looked bewitching had the white and blue only won, but who now had the dispirited air of having been cheated. Every train discharged its crowd of

JUBILANT YALE MEN,—

stalwart fellows, with modest bits of ribbons in their button-holes; slender striplings, with large scarfs on their tall hats; and gathered to meet them were crowds of frantic friends, who expressed their emotions by hand-shakes that would put to shame those given by an office-seeker to his constituents, and by grins that a Cheshire cat might envy. Class-distinctions, so scrupulously cherished at Yale, were, for the time, ignored. The Freshman and the Sophomore fraternized harmoniously, and the Scientific fell upon the neck of the Divinity student.

There was but little excitement manifest

IN THE TOWN,

I regret to say. The Mayor did not, till toward evening, comply with the request of the papers and hoist a flag on the green; but perhaps it was well that he did not, as he might have been called upon for a speech, and his speeches are not generally a success. A few private houses hung out the Stars and Stripes; but the small shop-keepers, who make their living off the students and who are wont to foam at the mouth when Hartford and the State-House are mentioned,—this ungrateful class showed no appreciations of the honors that had crowned their city. I ought to make an exception, however, of one politic liquor-dealer near the college, who made a feeble attempt to decorate his windows.

About 5 p. m., the down train from Springfield brought

FOUR OF THE WINNING CREW,

Cook, McCook, Meyer, and Kennedy; and the crowd gathered to welcome them was larger than before. As the sun-burned heroes descended, there was a rush, a Babel of voices, and a general confusion of outstretched arms and hands. And the flags! There were the flags, lighting up the gloom of the vault-like depot as with glimpses of sky and sunshine! The light blue, made by fair hands at Springfield; the dark blue, more gaily ornamented, the positive proof of our triumph; and the national colors,—we gathered about them with as much veneration as if they had come from bloody battle-fields, and as if the handsome, laughing men who held them had risked their lives to bring them home.

A PROCESSION QUICKLY FORMED;

there were some thirty of us,—old graduates, under-graduates, and sub-freshmen for aught I know: and, attended by a train of boot-blacks and ragged children, we went, two and two, up Chapel street. It is against the college laws for any body of students, unauthorized, to march in this manner; but there was no one to enforce the law, and we moved on in triumph to the New Haven House,—the flags waving at the head. The almost deserted hotel assumed a Commencement-week look and bustle, and the proprietors became vivacious, and even jocose, at the prospect of filling up their supper-tables. After the flags were safely stowed away, the members of the crew got together, and rowed the race over again, so to speak,—for, in spite of the lengthy letters in the papers, it seemed as if we had not yet gained a satisfactory amount of information. "How do you feel?" asked one bystander. "All right now," McCook answered; "but I tell you it was hard work yesterday for some of us. Kennedy ought not to have gone in; he was down sick, almost. I believe we won because

WE WERE SO MAD AT HARVARD."

"How about rowing again?" "Well, we told them we'd do it if they weren't satisfied. We were ready to row next day, or day after, or any time that suited." "Theyv'e gone home mad!" giggles an exhilarated bystander. "And everybody's heard of the race! Theyv'e heard it out in California! Old Marsh [of the exploring party] has heard it! But he wishes he was in New Haven!" "When I was up at Cambridge, at our last ball-match," says another, "toward the end of the game a Harvard man says, 'There's no use in playing any longer,—we've beaten them thoroughly;' and another fellow shouted, 'No. Keep it up! Rub their noses into the ground, so they won't come up here again!' Now," adds the speaker, with infinite satisfaction, "we've rubbed *their* noses!" The sentiment against Harvard was undisguised; yet the crew spoke in the highest terms of Dana as an honorable gentleman, and acquitted him of all share in the unlucky seizure of the colors. The proceeding, though condemned by Harvard men themselves, has greatly increased the feeling of hostility which exists at Yale, and, to use a college expression,

"WE HAVE OUR OPINION"

of Harvard ways and manners, that is anything but flattering. The success of Yale will undoubtedly largely increase the incoming Freshman class; indeed, Cook received such assurance in a letter signed by seven sub-freshmen, who congratulated him, and announced that they had decided to come to Yale.

JULY 19.—After supper, last evening, the citizens

AROUSED THEIR LATENT ENTHUSIASM,

and a large procession, headed by a band, proceeded to the New Haven House. The college-bell was again set ringing, fireworks were displayed, and about 2,000 people gathered before the hotel. The champion flag and other colors were displayed from the balcony, and the members of the crew called out,—the modest speeches which they made being received with great enthusiasm. In the parlor were Gov. Ingersoll, President Porter, Profs. Thacher and Wright, the Hon. Henry Farnam, and other prominent citizens. President Porter cautiously said that they could not expect him to consider boating the chief end of man, yet he was heartily glad of Yale's triumph, and thought the energy and morality of the college had been well exemplified by the victorious crew. Prof. Thacher was a little more enthusiastic; while Prof. Wright neatly said that he hoped this triple crown of victory would be followed, like the Papal crown, by a proclamation of infallibility. Later in the evening, the crew and their friends gathered at Lockwood's saloon, where

A SUPPER

was given them by the citizens. Two members of the Freshmen crew—Messrs. Noyes and DeForest—were present; and the verdict to-day is, "We had a 'good time;' but—we were awfully tired!"

Capt. Cook says that he and his crew were greatly maligned by the New York press before the regatta, because they were not as communicative as the leech-like reporters desired. For the past few years it has been difficult to raise funds for the "University;" but the opinion now is, that money will flow into its treasury unstinted and without solicitation. H. B.

AURORA, ILL.

The New Board of Trade—Proposed Farmers' and Anti-Monopoly State Convention at Chicago—Railroad-Shops—A Manufacturing Enterprise.

AURORA, Ill, July 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since the organization of our Board of Trade, June 7, it has continually grown in public favor, and the experiment has developed into a certainty,—the Board being recognized as a permanent institution; and the farmers and business-men gladly welcome the enterprise, exhibiting their confidence and appreciation by numerous heavy sales and purchases of a variety of farm and other produce, agricultural machinery, etc. Messrs. Daniel Valentine and Henry Chapman are entitled to the credit of bringing the matter to a successful issue, and their interest in the institution, coupled with that of others equally influential and earnest, is a guarantee that this time it is started for good.

Aurora has been badly in need of a Board of Trade for some years, but past failures have kept many back from urging a new effort until increasing business made it a necessity, the advantages of it being felt by all business-men acquainted with its mode of working. Before its establishment, farmers having produce to sell failed to run across buyers, and perhaps, after a tedious trip to town, would have to return as they came. Buyers, in like manner, would have to scour the country for what they wanted, and then not effect a purchase, owing to the farmer being ignorant of the market price. All this is at an end, and the farmer can be sure of finding sale for his commodities at the highest rates, and feel assured, at the same time, that he is being honorably dealt with.

The Board meets in a large hall on River street, belonging to Daniel Valentine, Esq., who most generously gives it rent-free for a year. The following are the officers: President, Daniel Valentine; Vice-President, E. Gillett; Treasurer, Benjamin George; Secretary, W. J. Pollock (our present efficient City Clerk). The Board of Directors consists of William Lawrence, J. A. Cook, Henry Chapman, N. N. Ravelin, W. A. Tanner, O. C. Johnston, J. S. Seeley, George Loucks, C. W. Stolp, and Henry Massey.

The Aurora Farmers' and Anti-Monopoly Club meets on Saturday, Aug. 2, to consider the propriety of electing delegates to attend a State Convention in Chicago. A circular calling for action on this question from subordinate Granges has been issued, and it looks now as if the Convention would be held. The Club here is growing rapidly.

The shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad are progressing rapidly, and promise to be magnificent structures in their way, doubtless the finest on the continent.

Efforts are being made to secure the establishment of George Cushman & Co., about to be removed from Ottawa, for Aurora. The father of the young man, a well-known millionaire, will become a stockholder in the enterprise wherever located. The company are at present manufacturing knitting-machines, dredgers, etc., and propose, if it be found advantageous, to manufacture a new kind of steel rail. Should the enterprise be located here, shops will immediately be erected covering an area of 50,000 square feet of ground, and employing about 150 men and women.

Col. Jussen and the Jesuits.

Translated from the Chicago Freie Presse.

The Common Council voted last evening against the confirmation of Mr. Edmund Jussen as a member of the Board of Education. The Irish and German Catholics, and several other members of the Council who are controlled by the Ultramontane *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, opposed Mr. Jussen, and it is an open secret that the interests of the Catholic Church alone defeated him. After this exhibition of controlling political influence on the part of the Ultramontanes, it seems hardly doubtful that the Metropolis of the West is governed by the Holy See.

We believe that it is time to sound the alarm at this encroachment of New-Catholicism upon the field of politics. We protest once for all against the probable charge, as if we intended to attack the dogmas and creed of the Catholic Church. We oppose the Roman Hierachy only in so far as this power attempts to exercise a controlling influence upon the field of politics and in the public schools of the country. In matters of religion, we shall always advocate the largest tolerance; but, whenever any religious sect threatens to possess itself of the education of the youth of this country, in order to control the future of the nation, we shall not fail to enter our solemn protest.

There was but one motive which caused the rejection of Mr. Jussen by the Common Council of Chicago. The *Times* of this morning says:

The Catholics won the victory in the Common Council on last evening. The Mayor had nominated ex-Collector Jussen for a member of the Board of Education. Now, it is not long since that Mr. Jussen wrote a series of letters from Germany to a paper in this city, in which he espoused the Bismarck side of the war against the Jesuits in that country. The Catholics had not forgotten this fact, and they have been so active in their opposition to his confirmation that the nomination was rejected on last evening.

Aside from these assertions of the *Times*, there are other proofs at hand. Several American members of the Common Council do not hesitate to admit that their Catholic colleagues urged them repeatedly to vote against Jussen, because he had denounced Jesuitism in his letters to THE TRIBUNE.

Two things follow inevitably from the manner in which the opposition to Jussen was conducted:

First—That the leading Catholics of Chicago are all adherents of Jesuitism.

Second—That they intend to control our public schools in the interest of their Church. They believe Jussen an enemy of Catholicism, though he has only written against Jesuitism; and consequently, in their opinion, Jesuitism and Catholicism are identical. That the Ultramontanes of the United States intend to gain, in course of time, the same influence over our public schools which they formerly had in Germany, is amply proven by documentary evidence furnished by the highest Catholic authorities. Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, in his pastoral letter published last spring, indulges, among other things, in the following speculations:

If the Catholics of the Union will be on their guard; if they will demand of every political candidate, before they elect him, that he shall pledge himself to vote for a transfer of part of the school-fund to the Catholics,—then legislators of the country will begin to respect the Catholic vote. The Catholics are too modest. They seem to deem it sufficient if they are simply tolerated. This is a mistake. If we do not stand up for our rights, we must not be surprised, if we are deprived of them. It is unjust so to organize the public schools that we cannot with a good conscience send our children there, and that nevertheless we are taxed to support them. Shall we send our children to the public schools, where not only their faith, but also their virtue, is in danger? No, a hundred times no!

Thus the Bishop of Cleveland, and thus also the Ultramontanes of Chicago. These gentlemen seem to stand in no particular awe of the fundamental laws of the country. That nonsectarian schools are one of the main guarantees of our free institutions is to the Roman clergy a matter of insignificance compared with the paramount interests of their Church, which imperatively demand the establishing of Catholic schools, and the greatest possible portion of the public school-fund. Is it not time to ask every true friend of freedom and progress to be on his guard? The Catholic politicians of Chicago certainly have the will, and only lack the power at present, to carry out all the propositions of Bishop Gilmore. The election of an Ultramontane Mayor and of a majority of Catholic members of the Common Council would be quite sufficient to realize the boldest hopes of scheming Jesuitism.

The *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, already more or less an advocate of the Ultramontane party, and whose co-proprietor and assistant editor, Washington Hesing, enjoys the full confidence of Rome, will probably take occasion, during this fall's campaign, to define its position with reference to these questions. It is very desirable that a clear and frank statement of its standpoint should take the place of the dark and subtle demagoguism with which the newspaper in question has until now sought to envelop itself in its efforts in behalf of the cause of Ultramontanism. As regards ourselves, we will always be found on the side of progress, enlightenment, and religious tolerance; neutral as to all purely religious movements, but bitter and implacable enemies of every encroachment by any religious sect on the field of politics.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Hamilton County, Ia.

HOOK'S POINT, Hamilton Co., Ia., July 21, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You have published a telegraphic dispatch from Webster City, dictated by a pure office-holder perhaps, announcing that the Saratoga Convention of farmers and other producers of this county, held on the 15th inst., was slimly attended, and that it declined to make nominations. You would infer from that dispatch that the "Farmers' Movement" in this county is a weak one, and the Convention a failure. I beg leave to assure you that the facts refute either or both inferences; and I inclose you herewith an official report of the proceedings, with the editorial comments thereon by the only two newspapers in our county. The *Freeman* is an "organ" of the Republican party, and its editor is the P. M. (which means Postmaster) at Webster City. The *Index* has just decided to cast in its lot with the farmers.

It is but truth and justice to say that a more intelligent, enthusiastic, and harmonious body of people could not be gathered together than was the recent Convention of the patriots of Hamilton County.

I respectfully ask your especial consideration of the principles embodied in the resolutions that were unanimously adopted. You cannot fail to notice how radical they are. You will observe that the people who adopted them did not run off after railroad and other scapegoats, but, with unerring sagacity and intelligent purpose, have declared "that the principles upon which the Government is now conducted are the root of the evils that exist;" and have resolved "to vote for no man for office whose life and actions are not identified with their interests as a class, nor for any man who accepts the nomination of either of the present existing political parties."

This last resolution will do the business, if honestly and faithfully supported at the polls, and I believe that it will be. Our country is but too glad to have the opportunity to clean out its old ring. Yours truly,

CHARLES WHITAKER.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention were as follows:

Resolved, That a political revolution has been inaugurated; a crisis in the life of our political institutions is impending; an irrepressible conflict has begun; but, in the present agitation that pervades our country, we recognize only an instinctive uprising of the producers in defense of their natural rights and political existence against the attacks and usurpations of the non-producers.

Resolved, That the principles upon which the Government of the country is now conducted are the root of the evils that afflict us. The system of laws which give to the few a great advantage over the many; the system of special privileges; the creation of a financial and commercial aristocracy; the enjoyment of rights by a few which are not granted to the many,—these are some of the wrongs we endure, and they are the off spring of these principles.

Resolved, That all monopolies, high rates of taxation, innumerable public offices of every description that swarm through our land, harass our people, and eat out our substance; official dishonesty and public corruption, as exemplified in Credit Mobilier operations in Congress and elsewhere; the Congressional and Presidential salary steals, besides other frauds and corruptions "too numerous to mention,"—all these are evils of enormous magnitude and formidable shape; but they all spring from those vicious principles of legislation that are established by the cunning devices of the non-producers to absorb and "gobble up" the earnings of the producer.

Resolved, That in the ballot-box there is a protection for freemen which has not yet been "transferred" from the people. Through it the people, when they will, can overturn the principles of monopoly and establish "equal and exact justice to all men," by driving from power the hordes of thieves, swindlers, and other scoundrels,—fit specimens of the non-producing class whom they represent,—and substituting for them honest and capable representatives of the real bone and sinew of the Nation.

Resolved, That taxation without representation is tyranny; and, as the producers of the nation have been denied representation in this Government for years past, the time has now come to secure it, and we will not neglect this opportunity. While we mean no unjust proscription of other classes, we intend that hereafter all legislation affecting our interests as producers shall be controlled by us in just proportion to our numbers and intrinsic usefulness.

Resolved, That while we repentantly acknowledge and confess the fatal errors of our past neglect and indifference, through which the reins of political power have slipped from our hands into those of our natural enemies, we determine henceforth to rectify and avoid them. By future vigilance, prudence, and courage, we will seek to regain and understand our rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them.

Resolved, That, in harmony with the foregoing views, we will not vote for any man for any office whatever whose life and actions are not identified, beyond suspicion, with our interests as a class.

Resolved, That we will not vote for any man for office, even though he be one of us, who accepts the nomination of either of the present existing political parties.

Resolved, That the present practice of editors, legislators, Judges, and public servants generally, accepting and using free railroad passes, should be most emphatically condemned.

The Hamilton *Freeman* (the Republican organ) makes light of the Convention, heading its report as follows: "The Saratoga Convention—A Slim Attendance and Unsatisfactory Results—The king-leaders Get Scared, and Abandon Their Programme of Nominating a Ticket." The Webster City *Index* (which has become an organ of the Anti-Monopoly movement) speaks of the Convention as follows:

The Saratoga Convention was, perhaps, one of the largest and most enthusiastic public meetings ever convened in Hamilton County. Every section of the County was represented. Although the language of the call was such as to raise the presumption that candidates were to be put in nomination, yet it was not sufficiently explicit to avoid a different construction, and it soon became apparent that there existed some diversity of opinion in regard to the propriety of making the action a finality. In view of this fact, and in deference to the more remote and less fully represented townships, it was deemed best to postpone the nominations, and call a delegate Convention for that purpose at some future day; a part of the Convention favored a different course, but all acquiesced cheerfully in the conclusion reached by the majority. After the speaking a County organization was perfected, and the time for the nominating convention was fixed for the first Monday in September; and the Central Committee were instructed to confer with similar committees in Hardin, Humboldt, and Wright Counties in reference to Senatorial and Representative Conventions, and make the necessary arrangements to have Hamilton County represented in the same.

Hardin County, Ia.

A convention of the farmers and laborers of this county was held at Berlin, on the 18th inst. J. T. Miller, of Iowa Falls, was nominated for Representative in the Legislature; and a full county ticket was placed in nomination. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The industrial classes of our land have, from time to time, entrusted the affairs of government (National, State, and County) to professional politicians, whose interests were adverse to those of the masses of the people; and,

WHEREAS, The people's confidence has been betrayed frequently by the existing political parties, and,

WHEREAS, Our last Legislature ignored the industrial classes of this State in refusing their just demands for the passage of an act regulating railroad rates:

Resolved, That while we recognize the services of such of our representatives as have sought to deal justly and fairly with every class and interest, and have been proof against temptation, and accord them due honor, still the pregnant treachery, and the pernicious consequences resulting therefrom, remind us that we cannot rely on those whose only prompter is a sense of duty, but only upon those whose interests are identified with ours.

Resolved, That we are in favor of controlling by law the railroad-corporations of our State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a true Civil Service reform, making honesty and capacity the only valid claim for public trust, and believe that the office should seek the man, and not the man seek the office.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the needed reform cannot be obtained through the old political organizations.

Resolved, That the acceptance of a nomination at the hands of this Convention is sufficient evidence that the accepting candidate ignores all former political ties, and co-operates in the Farmers' and Laborers' movement.

Resolved, That we invite all who are in favor of true reform to give us their hearty aid and support.

The Will of Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

Secretary Belknap a few days since received the following:

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 11, 1873.

The Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR—Inclosed please find a certified copy of the will of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, which, by a curious mistake, is always spelt in English "Kosciusko." There is no doubt of this being a correct copy in every respect, to the dotting of an "i" and the crossing of a "t."

I have succeeded in finding the original of the handwriting of the Sarmatian hero. The copy will be one of great interest, as an expression of the views of the writer on the slavery question, made 75 years since. It also shows collaterally Mr. Jefferson's own views on the same question.

Mr. Jefferson declined to take upon himself the execution of the will because of his declining years and great age. Truly, your friend, W. T. EARLY.

COPY OF THE WILL.

I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, being just on my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that, should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own or any others and giving them an education in trades or otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives, and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society, and whatever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this. T. KOSCIUSZKO.

Fifth day of May, 1798.

RENAN'S "ANTICHRIST."

Paris (June 21) Correspondence of the Nation.

M. Renan's "Antichrist" has at last appeared. The author of "The Life of Jesus" is as careful as an impresario about the conditions under which a new work of his appears before the public. The "Antichrist" has been waiting a long time, but could not come to light so long as the political fermentation continued. Now that Marshal MacMahon rules instead of M. Thiers, Renan could almost say with Virgil, "*Deus nobis haec otia fecit.*" The French character is so elastic that all the terrors which disturbed the country a month ago have completely vanished; our minds are pacified, and we can read books again. Renan had carefully watched his opportunity, and he feeds our hungry appetites with his new work on the origin of Christianity.

It is needless to say that the "Life of Jesus" soon became popular; it has attained the exceptional number of thirteen editions. The two following volumes were much more severe in their character, less romantic, if I may say so, and more filled with the somewhat arid details of exegesis. The first editions of "The Apostles" and of "St. Paul" are not yet quite exhausted. But I should be surprised if the "Antichrist" had not a popular success, though it will never equal that of the "Life of Jesus." There is something in the very name of the "Antichrist" which strikes the poetical mind, and this new volume of Renan is only half filled with pure exegesis; the other half is given to history.

In his introduction, Renan enters into an elaborate discussion as to the authorship of the Apocalypse, which is generally attributed to St. John. He attempts to prove that it must be the work of a member of the Church of Jerusalem; the Apocalypse is not of the Pauline school—it breathes a constant hatred of the Gentiles. Its author does not belong to the broad church; he is a fanatic; he thinks of nothing but Rome and Jerusalem; Rome is to him the city of abominations; he has seen its idolatrous pomps and its crimes; Jerusalem is the beloved city. The author of the great Apocalypse is very conversant with the numerous old Apocalypses; he must have known not only the Greek but the Hebrew language. All these traits can be well applied to St. John. M. Renan doubts, however, if St. John wrote the Apocalypse himself. "It is enough for my *these*," says he, "that he knew it, and he allowed it to circulate under his name." What is this *these* M. Renan speaks of? He considers the Apocalypse as a sort of mysterious manifesto, as a protest against the tyranny of Rome and the crimes of its Emperors. St. John was not a literary man, one who could from memory, with fragments of the ancient Jewish book, compose a sort of mystical pamphlet of this sort. Either the synoptic Evangelists are wrong when they represent the Apostles as plain and rude men, and not as learned and scholastic, like the Scribes and Pharisees, or St. John was not likely to have composed the Apocalypse himself; but in a time when people did not care much about literary property, he may have accepted it, and allowed it to circulate under his name.

The book of M. Renan opens with the captivity of St. Paul in Rome. Nero is entering his 24th year. The call of St. Paul becomes the focus of the new religion, which soon finds devotees in the very house of the Emperor, among the Jews, among the slaves, the freedmen. Renan admits the tradition of the arrival of St. Peter at Rome; St. Peter represents the passions of the school of Jerusalem, of the narrow church, and, though he was full of admiration for Paul, he follows him and acts as a prudent guide and counselor. The general belief of the churches in the second century of our era was that Peter suffered martyrdom in Rome, but the Protestant professors made great efforts to prove that the journey of St. Peter to Rome had never taken place, in order to shake the very foundation of the Papacy. The question has not so much importance as was at first believed, as it is well ascertained that Jesus did not institute any primate among the apostles, that he was not the founder of the Episcopate, and that he was not likely to choose out Rome, from all other places, as the seat of the primate of the Church. The vexed question of St. Peter's journey to Rome has become a mere historical problem. M. Renan solves it in the affirmative. He represents, in vivid colors, the followers of the new sect in the midst of imperial Rome, the city of horrors and crimes, the new Babylon, sad, full of an undisguised antipathy for the Roman world, turning them away from the old sanctuaries of the official religion, accused by the multitude of the most mysterious and heinous crimes.

In vain old St. Paul preach submission to the political authorities. Many of the early Christians had all the ardor of the zealots of Judea; they had the spirit of martyrs. And how could their sombre enthusiasm not be stirred by the sight of Rome? The world was given up to a madman. "When Cæsar lost his mind, when all the arteries of his feeble head, disturbed by an unheard-of power, broke at the same time, then madness began to rule. Under Nero, it was something atrocious and comical at the same time, grandiose and absurd. As the Cæsar was a good scholar, his folly was particularly literary. The dreams of all the centuries, all the poems, all the legends, Bacchus and Sardanapalus, Ninus and Priam, Troy and Babylon, Homer, and the poems of his own time were floating together in the brain of a mediocre artiste, full of conceit, to whom fate had given the power to realize all his chimeras. Let us imagine a man as sensible as the heroes of M. Victor Hugo, a personage of carnival, a mixture of the madman, the jocrisse, and the actor, with an absolute power, and charged with the mission of governing the world. He had not the black wickedness of Domitian,—the love of evil for the sake of evil; he was not extravagant like Caligula; he was a conscientious romantique, an emperor of the opera, a melomane, who trembled before the parterre, and who made it tremble before him, and would nowadays be a bourgeois, whose common sense would have been perverted by the reading of the modern poets and who would think himself obliged to imitate Hans of Iceland or the Burgraves."

I must notice for the first time in M. Renan this introduction of modern names in old subjects; it is very frequent in this new volume. He once calls a friend of Nero, a quiet old Senator, this "sceptical Merimee." In the siege of Jerusalem there are constant allusions to the siege of Paris, to the Government of the National Defense, to the Communards. These allusions and comparisons seem to me beneath the dignity of history.

Nero was an artist in crime; his ideal of a great man was the man who would do anything, try anything, accumulate in the smallest time the greatest number of most sensational dramas. He even affected love and friendship, but merely as dramatic sentiments. He was handsome, clever, and fond of admiration. Suetonius has has left us a very exact account of his court; it is enough perhaps to say that Petronius was the most virtuous of Cæsar's friends. Any idea with a man like Nero became a fixed idea. He was haunted with the memory of the fire of Troy. He had the unspeakable joy of playing the part of Priam during the fire of Rome. He was away when the fire began at Antium, but he returned and saw the imperial palaces of the Palatine, his own new palace which he called only "transitory," destroyed. It is difficult to recompose the truth out of the legend of the fire of Rome, but it is difficult not to believe that Nero saw in this misfortune only a prompt method of public expropriation, and an opportunity for making a new Rome finer than the old one. But the public conscience revolted against the Emperor. "An infernal idea came then to his mind," says Renan. "He looked for some unfortunate creatures, even more hated than himself, on whom he could throw the odium of the fire. He thought of the Christians." The Romans regretted their old temples, one built by Evander, another by Servius Tullius, the place of Numa, and so many others. But who professed to hate these holy places? Who looked sad and scornful before the time-honored porticoes? The Christians. They had certainly not set fire to the city; it is not so certain that they did not enjoy the downfall of many monuments of idolatry. Nero hardly knew what the Christians were; but he was fond of the society of the Greeks, of the Orientals, and among the Jews who had access to the court were probably found the men who denounced the Christians to the Emperor.

The era of martyrdom began. The spectacle of human massacre had become one of the amusements of the people-King. The convicts of the whole world were sent to Rome for these festivities. "Rome," says Renan, "saw few more extraordinary days. The *ludus matutinus*, which was consecrated to the battles between animals, saw a strange procession. The condemned, covered with skins, were thrown in the arena and torn in pieces by dogs; others were crucified; others, with their tunics impregnated with oil or tar, were attached to pieces of wood and reserved as luminaries for a night spectacle. When the night came these living lamps were lighted. Nero offered for the spectacle the magnificent gardens which he possessed over the Tiber, and which occupied the actual site of the Borgo of the Church and the Place of St. Peter. * * * At the sight of these hideous torches, Nero, who has introduced the fashion of night races, showed himself in the arena, sometimes dressed as a jockey in the ranks of the people, sometimes conducting his chariot." Atrocious dramas were played, where Christians played their part in earnest: the Romans saw a Hercules obliged to tear a burning robe from his skin, an Orpheus torn in pieces, a Mutius Scaevola burning off his hand, all the fables of antiquity, Dædalus, Pasiphae, the scene represented by the celebrated Farnese bull now in the Museum of Naples. Nero, who was short-sighted, was present with an emerald at his eye, on the podium, above the Vestal Virgins.

The vestals of the new church were in the arena, the noble virgins, who were exposed to the eyes of the lascivious Romans before they were torn by wild animals. The sacrifice of Christ inspired the representatives of the new faith. Paul and Peter probably fell victims to the fury of the persecutors. A cruel death seemed the natural death of every Christian. M. Renan supposes that John escaped from Rome, where he had stayed but a little time, and found a refuge in Asia; he admits with many exegetists that he went to Ephesus, the church of which was joined by many refugees from Rome. John, after the death of all the companions of Christ, became the spiritual head of the Church, and Ephesus for a while became the centre, the focus, of the new doctrine.

BAKER PACHA.

The Last Four Years in the Life of the Emancipator of Central Africa—What He Has Done for the Continent of Ham.

From the New York Herald, July 21.

The following is the full text of the telegram sent by the *Herald* special correspondent from Khartoum, the junction of the Blue and White Niles, to the London bureau of the *Herald*. As it contains a condensed history of Baker's four years' experience as Governor-General of Central Africa it will be found of absorbing interest:

KHARTOUM, via Alexander, July 6, 1873.

I hasten to communicate to you facts of the highest importance and interest in connection with the expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, who has reached this place from the lake regions and the far South. On Sunday, the 29th of June, the English Pacha arrived at Khartoum, accompanied by Lady Baker, his nephew, Lieut. Baker, and seven English engineers, besides his personal attendants. They had traveled hither from Gondokoro, using one of the steamers which had been taken up country for the navigation of the lakes, and occupying a period of thirty-two days for the journey.

Baker has accomplished even more than was expected of him. He has penetrated as far southwards as Mosindi, which is a point near the head villages of the Chiefs Kabriki and Kamrasi. On reaching the place the Pacha found that the ivory and slave trades had spread all kinds of evil rumors about the expedition, inflaming the native tribes against it. Kabriki had been informed by them that Baker Pacha was coming at the head of an Egyptian army, to take forcible possession of his country and annex it to Egypt, with the view of exacting heavy taxes and tributes and carrying away the people. It was accordingly agreed between the traders and the chiefs to murder Baker if possible, and by every means to prevent the progress of the Egyptian soldiers. Shortly after the arrival of the Pacha with a portion of his troops at Mosindi, Kabridi, following an African custom, sent ten jars of *pombe*—a beverage resembling beer—to the strangers. This liquor was heavily charged with poison, and all the soldiers who partook of it were suddenly seized with frightful symptoms and soon fell to the earth insensible and apparently lifeless. By administering strong antidotes the poison was neutralized in every case and no lives were lost. Baker then dispatched some of his officers as messengers to demand why the poisoned beer had been sent into his camp; but as soon as they entered the negro village Kabriki ordered them to be killed, and they were all immediately murdered in cold blood.

War was then proclaimed, the Chief beating his great drums and ordering a levy of 10,000 warriors. A large body of these attacked the Pacha, who had only a hundred odd Egyptian troops with him. These men were all greatly fatigued with the long journey into the interior, and some of them were suffering from the poisoned drink. Baker was therefore compelled to beat a retreat before the swarms of enemies assailing him, and he retired after burning his camp and heavy baggage. During seven days of great danger and hardship the backward march of the Egyptians was sorely harassed, and as many as thirty men were left dead on the route. At the end of this perilous week the English Pacha came to the province of Rewinka, a chief hostile to Kabriki, and welcome assistance was then obtained. The pursuit had been already abandoned; but, with a view to punish Kabriki, it was arranged that Rewinka should supply 2,000 armed men, and that these, with thirty picked Egyptian soldiers, should return towards Mosindi, and do their best to take and kill the treacherous negro. Baker promised that, if this expedition was successful, Rewinka should be appointed Governor of his own and Kabriki's district, in the name of the Viceroy of Egypt. With the remainder of his force the Pacha then returned northwards towards Fatiko, but on reaching a place called Lazarita (?) he and his men were unexpectedly fired upon from the house of the slave-traders there. Thirty of Baker's soldiers were thus slain; the remainder entrenched themselves till assistance could be obtained, and then issued from their entrenchment to attack the traders, who held a strong position in dense thickets of reeds.

The attack was very successful, the reed-beds were taken by storm, and 140 of the slavers' party were slain, many prisoners being also captured, while the remainder fled inland. The captives, in explanation of the attack made upon Sir Samuel's command, said that the orders of their masters, and of the chiefs friendly to them, were to kill "the Nazarene" (meaning Baker) wherever and whenever they could. They all confirmed this declaration, which was drawn up from their own mouths, signed and sealed by each, and then forwarded to the government of Soudan, at Khartoum, as a documentary proof of the malignancy of these slave-hunting merchants.

This chastisement cleared the whole country about Gondokoro and down towards Rewinka's territory. After a period of repose, which was imperatively needed, Baker commenced systematically to organize the districts which were in his possession. He made Fatiko the chief town of the new territory, and appointed superintendents at the other stations. Before long the natives settled down wonderfully well under the new Government, and appeared exceedingly satisfied with the safety and quiet which it afforded. The light tribute exacted of a basket of bread and a bundle of grass per month for each hut was paid with alacrity and regularity; and when Sir Samuel went finally northwards, having established the reinforcements sent him along the annexed region, the negroes at Fatiko gave him the most vociferous farewells, calling him "father" and "master," and looking upon him as their future protector.

The term of the contract signed by Sir Samuel Baker and by the English engineers with the Khedive had now expired, and having made all arrangements, the Pacha embarked at Gondokoro in one of the steamers brought up country by the expedition. Another vessel of the same model has been successfully carried as far as Gondokoro, and as soon as camel transportation can be obtained it may be taken to the lakes and set afloat there. The third of the three iron vessels sent up in pieces, with the same object lies yet at Khartoum, the difficulties of transport having proved extremely great.

Next to Fatiko the chief station of the new territory will be Gondokoro. Baker has marked out eight more spots as principal posts, and these will constitute a chain leading from Nabis to the Albert Nyanza. One thousand additional troops have been ordered down to complete the garrison of these stations.

Thus much for the political portion of the tidings brought by the gallant Pacha. I have, further, a most important geographical discovery to communicate—one which cannot fail, I think, to astound many scientific men in England. It is declared as an ascertained fact by the returning party that Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza are proved to be one and the same water. The length of this magnificent inland sea, thus, for the first time made known to mankind, is not less than 700 miles, and it is announced as positive that a vessel can be launched above Murchison's Falls, at the head of the Nyanza, and sail away to Ujiji, or lower, through 10 degrees of latitude!

Sir Samuel Baker, with his lady and suite, were all in excellent health when they arrived; and they leave us to-day, by the Berber country, for Souakin, to which port the Egyptian Government is dispatching a special steamer, which will bring them up the Red Sea to Suez. No losses have occurred of late among the Europeans from sickness, except that of Mr. Higginbotham, the Chief Engineer. I send you this intelligence direct from the lips of the emancipator of Central Africa.

Tons of Rail to a Mile.

Railroad men and iron dealers can ascertain the number of tons of rails to a mile by a simple calculation. By multiplying the weight of the rail per yard by 11 and dividing by 7, the correct number of tons required to lay one mile of track is correctly and quickly secured. As an example, take a rail weighing thirty pounds per yard: 30x11—330; divided by 7—47 1-6 tons. The rule holds good for iron of any weight, and is one of those singular mathematical workings which permits us to know how they were ever discovered.

THE COURTS.

The Great Western Telegraph Company Before Judge Drummond in Another Shape.

Serious Charges Respecting the Bonner Estate, Against the Illinois Land and Loan Company.

Judgments Yesterday Ordered in the County Court Against Delinquent Tax-Lands, Where Objections Have Not Been Filed.

The Courts in Brief—Criminal Notes—The County Court—New Suits.

The Great Western Telegraph Company v. Hilton, in review from the District Court, was up before His Honor Judge Drummond yesterday morning. This is an entirely new, original and separate set of suits from what is known to the world as Hilton v. Great Western Telegraph Company, in review from the District Court, which Judge Drummond decided a few days ago. The last was to set aside bankruptcy proceedings; and this is to set aside an injunction granted by Judge Blodgett restraining the Company from proceeding with the accounting before a Master in Chancery. The petitioner Hilton, under cover of whose name all these proceedings against the Company are taken, objects that the accountancy under an order of another Court is a legal superfluity which the creditor Hilton can afford to dispense with, and which is no longer necessary, now the Company has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

The Company, on the other hand, insist that the whole of the bankruptcy proceedings which the recent decision of the Circuit Court has permitted to be reopened, hinge upon this accountancy, as without an accountancy being taken, it will be impossible for the District Court to judge of the true state of the Company's affairs. Therefore they have petitioned the Circuit Court in review of the District Court order granting the injunction, praying that said injunction be set aside.

This was argued before Judge Drummond all the morning. The subject was presented in every shape, and from every conceivable standpoint, by the lawyers on both sides, but nothing new was said or elicited; and Judge Drummond, having given a very dry and conversational opinion that there was nothing in the matter that the parties could not have accomplished equally well before the District Court, without all this loss of time and waste of forms and expense, pledged the hearers to understand that this was merely an informal sort of idea of his own, *en passant*, and that he would let them know exactly what his opinion was, according to the forms and precedents, this morning.

AN IMPORTANT LAND LAW SUIT.

William B. Bonner files a bill in the Circuit Court against the Illinois Land & Loan Company, the Cook County Land Company, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Lucius B. Otis, John Jones, executor and trustee of the will of Gallia V. Bonner, deceased, M. W. Powell, G. W. Getchell, and William Schwendell. Complainant in his bill alleges that on the 5th December, 1855, James D. Bonner died intestate, at Chicago, leaving him surviving three children, Gallia V., aged 18; Rosalia A., 15 years, and Percy W., 5 years; that on 27th February, 1855, letters of administration of the estate were granted John Jones, who has long since conducted the affairs of the estate; that deceased left the following property: all that part of Lot 4, Block 98, School section addition, which lies east of and adjoining the west 24½ feet of said lot, being a piece of land 16 feet wide, fronting north on Monroe street, and extending south to alley 198 feet; that on 17th April Gallia V. Bonner died, leaving the remaining two children heirs to the property; that on 2d December, 1860, Rosalia A. Bonner died, unmarried, at Wheaton, Ill., Percy W. Bonner being only heir of the property, leaving a will, which was duly probated in the County Court of Dupage County, Ill., and letters testamentary were duly issued to Joseph Platt, who died shortly after, when Seth F. Daniels was appointed administrator of the estate; that Percy W. Bonner died intestate as to the real estate on 26th July, 1870, leaving complainant, his uncle, Cassandra Anderson, his aunt, and the children of Gallia R. Smith, a deceased aunt, to-wit, Beverly D., Virginia, and Bella A. Smith, his only heirs-at-law; that Percy W. Bonner died before reaching the age of 21 years; that under an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered 18th February, 1869, upon administrator's petition, Rosalia A. Bonner's interest was sold to pay the debts of her estate, and conveyed to Charles A. Gregory, and that, by deed bearing date 2d November, 1870, Cassandra Anderson conveyed all her interest as heir-at-law of Percy W. Bonner to said Gregory; that by deed bearing date 28th August, 1872, John Jones, Executor and Trustee of Gallia V. Bonner's will, made a pretended conveyance of said real estate to the Illinois Land and Loan Company; that the conveyance was wrongfully made, without any authority, and was induced by false statements and misrepresentations made by the Company and its agents as to the rights of said Company; that the Company had no right to such conveyance; that by an instrument in writing, dated 20th January, 1870, Percy W. Bonner purported to convey for the alleged consideration of $10,000 to the Illinois Land and Loan Company the above-described real estate; that at the time of making said instrument Percy W. Bonner was a minor, and P. W. Gates was his legal guardian; that he was at the time in very poor health, weak in mind, and easily influenced and imposed upon; that the sale was not made by any order of the Court, nor by the advice of any disinterested friends, but was brought about by imposition, fraud, etc.; that the consideration was not a fifth part of the cash value of the property; that the instrument was retained and not filed until after the death of Percy W. Bonner, from whose friends the matter of the conveyance was kept secret,—Percy W. Bonner even being induced to leave the State of Illinois, with the intent on the part of the Illinois Land and Loan Company to prevent any renunciation on his part of the property; that complainant is entitled, as heir of the deceased Percy W. Bonner to two-ninths of the real estate described. Under the circumstances, with a view of getting his rights settled in Court, he prays that a Court of Equity may look into the matter charged and declare her title in the premises and that of the other parties who may have any claim thereon; including the other defendants herein named.

FOR FORECLOSURE.

George W. Goff, of New York, who has commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $8,000 damages, against Lucien P. Sawyer and wife and Henry A. Sawyer, of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, yesterday filed a bill for the foreclosure of a mortgage on certain lands to secure a note of $6,500 and interest. The lands consist of lots in Section 16, Township 33, Range 2, east of 3d p. m., in La Salle County, this State. Elisabeth B. Sanger, of Will County, joined her husband in the mortgage of the lands, and Henry A. Sanger, of Salt Lake, endorsed the note. The complainant avers, on information and belief, that since the mortgage, and when the defendants had not repaid the amount of the notes, the first two defendants made a conveyance of their right, title, and interest in said lands, or a part thereof, to the third defendant, Henry A. Sanger. Wherefore he prays foreclosure, etc.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

In the suit Stewart Robinson v. *Post* Printing Company, in the United States Circuit Court, verdict was yesterday given for plaintiff, $25,000 damages. Plaintiff remits all except $684, and judgment was given for that amount. Plaintiff acknowledges payment.

In the long-continued and complicated case, [illegible] v. Princeton Loan and Trust Company, from the Superior Court, leave was yesterday given to file an amended bill. The allegations in the amended bill are not of a nature to interest the public.

Frank C. and Maria L. Taylor file a bill in the Superior Court, against Ira Scott and others, asking for the appointment of a Trustee over all [illegible] part of Block 16 in Bushnell's Addition to [illegible] Dearborn street, 300 feet north of [illegible] of said block, running thence north on [illegible] line 103 feet, to the northwest corner [illegible] block; thence east on the south line of Maple street 150 feet to an alley; thence south parallel with Dearborn street 103 feet; thence west 150 feet to place of beginning.

Joseph Freund, yesterday, in the Circuit Court, commenced suit against Daniel A. Loring, debt $10,000 and damages $5,000.

In the matter of Wrisley Bros., in bankruptcy, Squire A. Taylor was yesterday elected Assignee.

F. V. Legro yesterday confessed judgment, in the Superior Court, in favor of Horner & Levy for $425; and Murphy & Sampson and E. Murphy, in favor of Anthony Sweeny for $160.

George H. Edbrooke yesterday petitioned for mechanic's lien on Aiken's Theatre, northwest corner Wabash avenue and Congress street, for $1,146. The same firm petitioned for mechanic's lien on six houses belonging to W. M. Burbank, on Webster avenue, near North Clark street.

Kantzler & Hargis, yesterday, filed a petition for the adjudication of John S. Garland & Co., claiming, as creditors under an unpaid note of $625. The debtors are liquor-dealers, doing business on the south-east corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street. The usual rule to show cause and warrant of seizure were issued.

Nathaniel Dearborn replevins the town of Lake, by Fergus Riley, its officer, for thirteen cows, alleged to be of a value of $325.

Field, Benedict & Co., yesterday, commenced suit, in the Supreme Court, against William Hudson, in assumpsit, $2,000 damages, for goods sold and not paid for.

Goodwillie & Benjamin, for the use of Thomas Goodwillie, yesterday commenced suit against the State Insurance Company of Missouri, in assumpsit, $2,000 damages, and a similar suit against the Eastern Insurance Company, $2,000 damages.

Charles Marcus yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, in assumpsit, $1,000 damages.

Thomas McMullen yesterday commenced suit against James L. Burns, in the Superior Court, in assumpsit, $3,000 damages.

Barbara Kaiser yesterday commenced action for slander, $10,000 damages, in the Superior Court, against Charles Boettcher.

Barant Thompson and others yesterday commenced suit, in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit $3,000.

Frank Gozzolo yesterday filed papers in distraint for rent v. Samuel Sharpies, 84 West Madison street, for $290.

The National Bank of Chicago yesterday commenced suit, in the Superior Court, against the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, in assumpsit, $5,000 damages.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Joseph McDermott pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch, and was sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction.

Frank Smith pleaded guilty to the larceny of jewelry, and was remanded for sentence.

William Holmes and James Morrissey were tried on a similar charge and acquitted.

The Grand Jury will reconvene to-morrow for the purpose of considering the cases of prisoners now in jail. By this means such criminals as are now incarcerated will have their trial six weeks earlier than they would otherwise have.

A COMPLICATED SEDUCTION CASE.

The case of Ludwig v. Spenknebel came up before Judge Booth yesterday on a motion for a new trial. This is an action in which complainants recovered a verdict for $2,500 damages for the seduction of his daughter by the defendant, a man of 50. All the parties to the suit are Lakeside agriculturists, and in their region the case is watched with considerable interest. On the first coming up, on the motion for a new trial, about a month since, the defendant pleaded that new evidence could be produced in the shape of the statement of an employe of defendant, whose affidavit was filed, stating that he himself was the seducer. Hereupon plaintiff himself put in several affidavits that the said employe was present at the trial, having been brought there as a witness by defendant, who, however, feared to put him on the stand. Under the circumstances Judge Booth decided to postpone the further hearing of the motion. Yesterday several witnesses appeared on each side, and the swearing was very hard, each bunch of testifiers stating diametrically opposite, so that it was a difficult matter to determine whether or not the said employe was present at the trial. The plaintiffs, however, were a witness or two ahead, and the Judge, who commented with becoming severity upon evident perjury which somewhere existed, overruled the motion for a new trial. Ela & Parker, for plaintiff; Thomas Shuley, for defendant.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

In the matter of the State and county taxes of 1872 it was ordered that judgment be and is entered against all lands and lots to which no objection has been filed.

Margaret Edwards was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late George W. Edwards, under an approved bond of $11,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—George W. Goff v. Lucien P. Sanger; assumpsit, $8,000. Same v. Same; bill for foreclosing mortgage.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,895—Appeal. 7,896—Joseph Freund v. Daniel A. Loring; debt, $10,000, damages, $5,000. 7,897—Appeal. 7,898—Samuel A. Tolman and John A. King v. E. W. Nelson; assumpsit, $250. 7,899—Barant Thompson et al. v. Carl Nerison; assumpsit, $3,000. 7,900—William B. Bonner v. Illinois Land and Loan Company, The Cook County Land Company, The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Lucuis B. Otis, John Jones, executor and trustee of the will of G. V. Bonner, deceased, W. W. Powell, G. W. Gelchett and William Schwendel. 7901, to 7914—Appeals. 7905—Frank Gozzolo v. Samuel Sharples; distrain for rent of 84 West Madison street $290. (Burnt Record.) 92—Willard N. Bruner v. Mary W. Sea, et al.; bill. 93—Charles Proebsting v. Lovina Cook et al.; petition to confirm title and remove cloud.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,310—Horner and Levy v. F. V. Legro; confession, $425. 44,311—Anthony Sweeney v. —— Murphy and E. Murphy; confession, $160. 44,312—George H. Edbrooke v. W. M. Burbank; petition for mechanics' lien, $500. 44,313—Same plaintiff, v. George White et al.; same, $1,146. 44,314—Nathaniel Dearborn v. The Town of Lake, by its officer, Fergus Riley; replevin, $325. 44,315—Mary v. Henry T. Truax; divorce. 44,316—Henry A. Harris and Thomas Cowin v. Joseph Vail and William B. Ogden, petition for mechanics' lien. 44,317—Peter W. Field et al v. William Hudson; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,318—Goodwillie & Benjamin (for use of Thomas Goodwillie) v. State Insurance Company of Missouri; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,319—Same plaintiff for use of same v. The Eastern Insurance Company; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,320—Charles Marcus v. Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,321—Suppressed for service; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 44,322—Conrad v. Mary A. Helmer; divorce, on the ground of desertion. 44,323—Eleanor E. Schaffer v. George O. Schaffer; divorce, on the ground of desertion. 44,324—Third National Bank of Chicago v. Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company; assumpsit, $5,000. 44,325—Thomas McMullen v. James L. Burns; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,326—Oliver D. Griggs v. R. P. Pierce et al.; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,327—Barbara Kaiser v. Charles Boettcher; slander. ($10,000). 44,328—John J. McGrath v. I. N. Israel; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,329—James C. Miller v. Jerome C., and D. C. McLean, and J. S. Hunt; damages, $500. 44,330—Adolph Zeller v. John K. Marchell; garnishment, $305. 44,331—Frank C. Taylor et al. v. Ira Scott et al.; 43,332—Susan v. Henry Faith; divorce on ground of adultery. 43,333—Welton Marks v. Samuel W. Kroff; assumpsit, $300.

THE GAME LAW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Shall we respect and enforce the new Game law? It is a good law, and ought to be lived up to by everybody. I am credibly informed that prairie-chickens were served on the table of a leading hotel twice the last week. If one hotel break the law, why not all? I appeal to the public and the proper officers to see too that this law becomes not a dead letter.

A LOVER OF THE BIRDS.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1873.

The Mexican Frontier—Improbable Story of a Battle—Gen. Mackenzie Reported Killed.

The following is an extract from the Waco (Texas) *Examiner* of July 9: "Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the stage-coach line, arrived from a visit to Granbury, Wood County, evening before last. He informs us that news of a serious engagement between Mexicans and Kickapoos on one side, and the American forces, under Gen. Mackenzie, on the other, had been received at that place. The battle occurred, according to this report, on the head waters of the Concho, the 3d or 4th of this month. The fight was made by the Indians, it is supposed, to avenge the insult and injuries of the famous Mackenzie raid. The assailants were largely in excess as to numbers, and the contest was bloody and severe, resulting in a victory to the Americans, though at the expense of many brave soldiers, including the commander, Gen. Mackenzie, himself. The Mexican loss is estimated at nearly 200 killed and wounded. The news was brought, says Mr. Johnson, by a man just from the vicinity of the conflict, and the people of Granbury seemed to think it all true."

The Old Catholics.

The Chief Court of the Grand Duchy of Baden has decided that Old Catholics are Catholics within the meaning of the term; that an insult to their divine service falls within the meaning of Section 166 of the Penal Code of the Empire (insult to any religious society existing within the empire or its institutions, &c.), and that therefore an ultramontane paper (*Free Voices*) was to be brought before the assizes, on account of insulting expressions used by it about the Old Catholics. The Court below has decided that the Old Catholics did not belong to any existing religious society within the meaning of the section.

WOMAN-PARTNERS.

Can Married Women Enter Into Partnership with Their Husbands and Others?

Proceedings Before Judge Drummond to Set Aside Judge Blodgett's Famous Decision.

The Case of the Bankrupts J. D. Kinkead and Kinkead & Co.

Query: Was Mrs. Kinkead a Partner? And Can Creditors of Her Husband Claim Against the Estate of the Partnership.

The celebrated Kinkead bankruptcy case, in which Judge Blodgett enunciated the doctrine that a woman can enter into a partnership with any man, either including or excluding her husband, which created not a little excitement at the time, came up, yesterday, in review, before Judge Drummond, in the United States Circuit Court in the matter of the claim of Miles Manser.

Mr. D. S. Hounshell, of Jones, Hounshell & Lewis, Newport, Ky., appeared as counsel for the petitioner in review: and Mr. Tenney, of Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie, as counsel for the Assignee of the bankrupts.

The facts in the case have already been published in THE TRIBUNE, and need now only be recapitulated briefly: J. V. Farwell & Co., of this city, on the 7th of December, 1871, petitioned for the bankruptcy of Joseph D. Kinkead, and A. E. Kinkead, his wife, doing business together as Kinkead & Co., at Pontiac, Livingston, in this district, and upon trial, 16th February, 1872, said firm of Kinkead & Co., and J. D. Kinkead, were found guilty of the acts of bankruptcy charged, and adjudication was entered. "As it appeared from the papers that A. E. Kinkead was a feme covert" no specific adjudication was entered against her. Miles Manser, of Kentucky, petitioner in review, found debts against said J. D. Kinkead amounting to over $15,000, and demanded to be paid a dividend out of the co-partnership assets. The co-partnership creditors objected. The claims against J. D. Kinkead were contracted long before the partnership of J. D. Kinkead and his wife, and the question arose whether the partnership assets were liable for such claims. At the ensuing hearing, it was contended on the part of Mr. Manser that Mrs. Kinkead, being a married woman, could not enter into a partnership with her husband, that the pretended partnership was void, and the business belonged to J. D. Kinkead as the sole legal trader, by reason of her inability as a married woman to make a binding contract, and that the assets of the so-called partnership belonged solely to J. D. Kinkead. The Court justly said, in reviewing this case, that the questions raised were important, as touching the powers of all married women to make binding contracts, and the jurisdiction of a Court of Bankruptcy in the premises. The Court reviewed the laws, showing that by rigid rule of common law a woman cannot enter into partnership, but that the modern doctrine in equity had grown to be that a woman may hold her separate property, control, and dispose of it, subject to the payments of debts contracted in or about the management, improvement, or even purchase of said property. Thus far had the courts gone without reference to the statutes; and the Illinois Legislature, in 1861, gave full control to a married women of all real and personal property owned by her at the time of her marriage, or which she may require afterwards; the Supreme Court of the State, in its exposition of the statute, had decided that a married woman can be sued at law on a contract made in relation to her separate property; and in 1869, the Legislature declared that a married woman is invested with the full control of her own earnings, and with the right to sue for and collect the same in her own name. All of which confirmed the Court in the view that Mrs. Kinkead was her husband's legal tending partner, that Mr. Kinkead was not Kinkead & Co., that Mr. Kinkead's estate was not Kinkead & Co.'s estate, and that it was liable for Mr. Kinkead's debts.

In bringing the matter into the Circuit Court, the object of Mr. Manser was to set aside this ruling. The arguments took up the whole of the afternoon.

PER CONTRA.

Mr. Hounshell, after first urging on the question of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, proceeded, in effect, as follows:

Let us ask the attention of the Court while we examine the opinion of the Court below. The learned Judge says: "She may own the whole of a stock of merchandise, or the machinery and furnishings of a manufactory, and have the entire profit, and be liable for the losses, and if she may own the whole there is certainly no obstacle to her owning the half or any other share of the stock. In other words, she may become a partner with another person, and why not with her husband?" The answer is given by the Court of Appeals in Pike v. Baker (L.) 53 Ill. 163; decided at its June term, 1870, in these words: "*All contracts entered into between husband and wife, whether executed or unexecuted, are held to be void.*" In the court below it was contended that the wife could not be a partner with a third person. That position is still held to be sound. The learned Judge assumed the point at issue *i. e.* that she could be a partner of another person, and hence concluded that she might be the partner of her husband. Even though she might be the partner of a third person which is denied, it does not ex-vitermini follow that she may be the partner of her husband. That all contracts between husband and wife are void, whether executed or unexecuted was a point sub judice in Pike vs. Baker 43 Ill. 163. The Court there say: "In affirmance, it is urged that William Baker and his wife could have traded or he could have given her the property, if the transaction was in good faith, and the case of Sweeney vs. Dameron, 47 Ill. 450, is referred to as supporting the proposition. It was *there inadvertantly* said, it has always been held that a contract entered into by the husband and the wife, when executed, was valid and binding. *This is not the rule, as all contracts entered into between husband and wife, whether executed or unexecuted, are held to be void.* What should have been said in that case is, that all gifts to, or settlements made upon the wife, through the intervention of a trustee, or when conveyed to her by a third party, although the property was paid for by the husband, he not being in debt, and the transaction being made in good faith, have always been upheld.

"This is the extent to which voluntary settlements or gifts to the wife by the husband have been carried, and the rule must be thus limited." The argument in the court below that the wife can not be a partner is relied on in this court. And now, in concluding our remarks on this branch of the case, it is proper to condense our conclusions arrived at by argument. That the Supreme Court of Illinois has never decided that the wife may be a partner under the act of 1861; that it has decided that a wife can not make a contract with her husband, 53 Ill. Rep., 163; that the act of 1861 relative to married women does not in anywise remove the disabilities of the wife in respect to contracts made with her husband, Streeter vs. Streeter, 43 Ill. Rep., 157; that the opinion of the Court of Bankruptcy is in direct conflict with these decisions of the Court of Appeals of Illinois; that these decisions of the Court of Appeals have never gone beyond the point of holding the wife liable in a suit at law against her upon contract made with regard to her separate estate; that a married woman without separate estate has never been held by the Court of Appeals of Illinois to be liable upon any contracts made by her under the act of 1861; that to make Mrs. Kinkead a bankrupt in this case she must have had a separate estate, must have made contracts to bind herself, must have been a partner of her husband. That she had no separate estate, made no contracts, was not the partner of her husband.

Are not these conclusions all and each in itself correct? The learned Judge says: "There was no plea of coverture interposed by Mr. Kinkead, but inasmuch as it appeared from the petition, and also from other papers and proofs in the case, that she was a feme covert, no specific adjudication was entered against her." Why was not an adjudication of bankruptcy made against her; does not the 36th section of the act require that a partnership firm, and each member thereof, in proceedings against the firm, shall simul et semel be adjudged bankrupt, in case of an adjudication of bankruptcy against the firm? It clearly so appears from the words of the act, by that section a warrant issues seizing all the joint stock and property of the partnership, and also the separate estate of each partner of the firm. It further provides that under such adjudication all the creditors of the partnership and the individual creditors of each partner shall have a forum in which to prove their debts. It likewise provides that the certificate of discharge, under this section, shall be granted or refused to each partner, as the same ought or would be if the proceeding had been alone against such partner. It is upon the principle that one forum is provided in bankruptcy for all the parties interested in the individual or partnership assets. One meeting in that forum of all parties interested in the firm and individual assets, whatever that interest may be, must determine all litigation to which the proceedings in bankruptcy under that kind of a petition can give rise; otherwise there may be as many petitions as partners or separate proceedings in bankruptcy to marshal on the one hand joint on the other separate estate. This could never have been the intention of the act.

Will not this Court, if necessary, set aside the decisions of the Court below, and require [illegible] of Mrs. Kinkead's alleged connection with her husband in merchandising investigated either in this forum or the Court of Bankruptcy?

Does this not become more apparent as we read the evidence adduced in this Court? It is now proven in this forum that Mrs. Kinkead never had any separate estate derived either from her husband or other persons; that she was at the time she came to Illinois, and has been ever since, without property; that she never made or attempted to make any contract of co-partnership with her husband; that she never engaged in trade at Pontiac with him, nor held herself out as the partner of her husband. This is a court of original as well as appellate jurisdiction, of equitable as well as common law jurisdiction, and will not suffer the ends of justice to be defeated, as would be clearly the result in the end if the claimant were postponed to the claims of the supposed firm creditors. Again, the Court below says: "In the absence of positive proof upon the point, the Court must presume that Mrs. Kinkead contributed her portion of the capital to start the business, and that she, as she lawfully might, has devoted time, skill, and business ability to the affairs of the firm. Her earnings, in other words, have gone into this business." The presumption of all and each of these several acts and things by the court below, gave a moral and equitable aspect to the case which weighed heavily with the court of bankruptcy, and to which it has given strong expression. Yet it is conceived by us that the onus probandi of the negative of each of these propositions has been assumed in this forum by us and indisputably proven. The learned Judge has given expression to some equitable views of this case to which, before closing our notice of his opinion, it is thought proper to advert. He says, after noticing the disabilities of coverture and the exceptions thereto, "But this rigid rule of the common law has been very much relaxed both by the courts of equity and by legislation on the subject." It is conceded that the Legislature can remove the disabilities of coverture in whole or in part, but until it is thus accomplished, or by the fundamental law, it is confidently held that the courts of equity can not change the law. Equity is that branch of jurisprudence which either enforces or administers, a civil right wherein the courts of common law are inadequate. But equity does not create a right non-existent at law, nor can it change the law. All it can do is either to enforce a right, or to administer a right wherein the courts of common law are inadequate to do either. This is the whole jurisdiction of equity courts. Is it, therefore, thought that these rights which on the one hand equity enforces, and on the other administers, are non-existent at law? There can be no greater error than to suppose it.

Let us in conclusion sound, a fond, the act of 1861 with regard to the disabilities of coverture removed by it, or the exceptions to the wife's general disabilities created by the act, in regard to her dealings with her separate estate. It has been decided in Cookson v. Toole, that the estate of the wife under the act is a legal estate; that she may bind herself and be sued at law on contracts made with respect to it. She could bind her separate estate in equity before the act of 1861. The courts of Illinois have not decided that when she is sued to execution under the act, the judgment shall be entered in personam against her, or that it shall not be entered in rem against her property. The decrees in equity before the act in such cases were in rem against her property, and never in personam against her. The Court of Appeals of Illinois has decided under this act that all contracts between husband and wife are void. This has been so decided twice since the act of 1861. Does not this view defeat any proceedings against Mrs. Kinkead upon the supposed contract of partnership entered into between herself and husband as it is alleged? The act seems only to create another exception to the list of the wife's general disabilities of coverture. If the act had removed the wife's disabilities, then her contracts with her husband would not have been void, as has been decided under the act. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that the wife's general disabilities have not been removed by the act. It seems that an exception to the wife's general disabilities of coverture has been created by the act to the extent to permit her at law to contract with regard to her separate estate. There cannot be a doubt of the fact that a contract between husband and wife to form a mercantile partnership is void in Illinois. It seems also to follow from the act that a feme covert without separate estate in Illinois is not liable to be sued.

These seem to be fair conclusions pointed to by the act and decided by the Court. Is it safe to depart from the beaten track? Is it not better infinitely to stand super antiquas viam, as was said by the great English Judge who succeeded the brilliant Mansfield? Is it not hazardous to cut loose from the traditions and precedents of our ancestors? Their experience should be our wisdom; their wisdom our guide. To cast them aside is to plunge into an ocean of uncertainties, and launch our prow into pitchy darkness, while a heavy gale is weighing in astern to drive our vessel into seas more dangerous than Scylla and Charybdis, as we follow a seductive charm which, although not equally musical, is none the less fatal to its votaries than the syren's song of yore.

Mr. Tenny, for the other side, was brief, incisive, and clear, as usual. His argument may be summed up under the following general heads:

First—The error was in the original bill; that the defendants were partners. That has never been attacked.

Second—The adjudication could only be attacked by writ of error.

Third—Manser now seeks to introduce new evidence showing that wife was not a partner. This cannot be done.

Fourth—If the question stated is to be reached, if ever it is reached, we say that Judge Blodgett's decision is right.

The Court reserved his decision.

PERSONAL.

A. M. Britton, St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. A. McCoy, Peoria, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. R. A. Johnson, Louisville, is at the Sherman.

Col. John E. Sweet, Nebraska City, is at the Matteson.

The Hon. H. Partling and family, Topeka, Kan., are at the Gardner.

The Hon. David Wilbur, M. C., of Milford, N. Y., is at the West Side Briggs.

The Rev. D. G. Wright, of New York, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. S. I. Anthony, of Valparaiso, Ind., is at the West Side Briggs.

I. W. Scoville, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is at the West Side Briggs.

C. H. Lawrence, Illinois Central Railway, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. J. S. Morton, United States Senator, Nebraska, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Morris Sellers, Pittsburgh, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. R. P. Sinclair, Grand Rapids, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. H. McAndres and family, Dixon, are at the Gardner.

The Hon. Thomas M. Dunham, Troy, N. Y., is at the Matteson.

The Hon. D. J. Morrell, Johnstown, Pa., is at the Grand Pacific.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: J. A. Marston, Boston; H. B. Smith, New York; M. Katzenstein, Little Rock; H. S. Farnsworth and family, Clinton; John Summerfield and William Allen, New Haven; Joshua Stark, Milwaukee; A. B. Field, Salem, Mass.; John Lakin, Rockford.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: James M. Rankin, M. A. Pennington, Hamilton, Ontario; John Brown, Boston; Henry Lampert, Rochester; F. Evans, San Francisco; E. N. Johnson and wife, Illinois; R. J. Tonsley and wife, Belvidere; E. D. Dougherty, Philadelphia; E. P. Powell, St. Louis.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: C. L. Brace, New York; J. D. La Selle, Philadelphia; F. H. Howe, Washington; H. G. McKellop, St. Louis; G. B. Burton, Cleveland; F. Schuler, Cincinnati; N. R. Gill, Baltimore; G. M. Fogg, Nashville; A. F. Swasey, Brooklyn; W. Evans, Utica; S. P. Officer, Meadville, Pa.; J. E. Foster, Sherman, Texas; Greenlief Clark, St. Paul; C. M. Burbank, Henderson, Ky.

THE HOSPITAL-SITE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The County Commissioners have done so far a good work in securing bids for a hospital-lot, in referring them to a proper committee, and in instructing that committee to consult the medical staff of the hospital as to the most proper locality for the new building.

It is to be hoped the committee were also instructed to report early. There can certainly be no reason for any extended delay in the determination of this question. As soon as the facts are arrived at, the decision ought to be made. Any delay gives opportunity for wire-pulling, combinations, and sharp practices, on the part of sellers. We have had abundant samples of this kind of proceeding already, and the people have a right to hope that, in this whole business—the establishment of a hospital that shall be an honor to the county,—from beginning to end, there shall be no jobs, or combinations, or meanness allowed by the County Board.

Now, the facts to be arrived at are these: The general region in which the hospital should be located; the size of the lot needed, and its topography; and the amount the county can afford to pay.

The doctors are, it seems, to be consulted on all these points except the last. They can decide, I venture to predict, with a good degree of unanimity, in one consultation of half-an-hour; I am sure they will plead for space, fresh air, and good drainage. The Commissioners, or the committee, will need little time over their past considerations of the subject, to say how much it is proper to pay for a hospital-lot. There can be no occasion, thus, for delay.

The Board owe it to themselves, however, to [illegible] one or two facts in determining this [illegible] is, that Chicago, before as many years as one has fingers, will double her population, and, before half of us expect to die, will have a million of people within her borders. Another fact is, that, five years hence, an additional purchase of land in a proper locality will entail twice the expense the same purchase will if made now.

In behalf of many people, we say, Messrs. Commissioners, be liberal in the matter of a Hospital. We have the greatest parks in the country—in acres at least; we have the most remarkable and best system of water-supply; we have tunneled a river twice, and turned the river up stream; we have a history of development and growth that is absolutely unprecedented; we have met the most crushing misfortunes with a recuperation that has lifted us into proportions more gigantic than ever; we are about to crown our material development by building, through your wisdom, we hope, and that of the City Council, a City-Hall and Court-House that shall be in keeping with everything else we have and do. Be liberal, then, we say, and do yourselves and us a credit when you determine where, and how, and when, we shall have a new Hospital.

R.

EVANSTON.

Meeting of the Village Trustees—Action Looking Toward the Establishment of Water Works—Protest Against the Removal of Prof. Raymond as Principal of the Public Schools.

The Board of Trustees of this village met in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. Present, Charles J. Gilbert, President, and L. J. Gage, O. A. Willard, William Blanchard, Wilson Phelps, Hugh A. White, Attorney of the Board, and Charles K. Bannister, Town Clerk. C. K. Bannister, a civil engineer, who had been instructed to take soundings in the lake, reported that 250 feet north of the pier, at a point 1,050 feet from the shore, the water was thirteen feet deep; on the same line, 500 feet from the shore, it was nine feet deep. Accepted.

P. L. Touhy requested the use of Michigan Park, on the lake shore, for a picnic of the Catholic Church of Evanston on Aug. 12. Granted.

William H. Lunt, Agent of the Northwestern University, represented to the Board that the University was laying a tile drain from Milburn street to the Big Ditch on Chicago avenue, and asked the permission of the Board to lower the grade of the street, from near Cook street to Milburn, from six to eight inches, and also to build sidewalks on Chicago avenue from Foster street to Milburn street. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sidewalks.

The Clerk was instructed to publish the following:

Plans, specifications, and proposals will be received until Monday, Aug. 4, by the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Evanston, for the following proposed improvements, viz.: A crib, so constructed as to filtrate and purify the water, to be located in Lake Michigan at a point 500 feet out from the shore, north of and near the Evanston pier, in nine feet of water. Five hundred feet of iron pipe, 16 inches in diameter, to be laid from the shore to the interior of said crib, with all necessary piling or other protection needful for properly securing the same. Parties offering plans and proposals must furnish with same full specifications as to kind of material and manner of constructing the work proposed. They will also describe the pipes offered, mode of connecting joints in same, also mode of filtration proposed, and time within which the work shall be completed, not later than Dec. 1, 1873. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all plans and bids offered.

The Clerk was instructed to furnish the Street Commissioner with blanks for the collection of poll-taxes, and the Street Commissioner was instructed to collect the same.

The Board then adjourned.

A PROTEST.

A paper protesting against the action of the Board of Education in employing O. E. Haven, Esq., and discharging Prof. Charles Raymond as Principal of the public schools, is now in circulation. It has been signed by one hundred and fifty of the most prominent citizens of the place, headed by the names of Dr. Henry Bannister and Dr. N. S. Davis. The ground of protest is not on account of incapacity on the part of O. E. Haven, the oldest son of Dr. E. O. Haven, but on the ground that Prof. Raymond has conducted the school in a highly satisfactory manner, and is eminently qualified for the position by experience and high abilities, and that he had been unfairly deposed by a clique organized to defeat him. Rumor says that the School Treasurer and the County Superintendent have had a hand in the matter. Prof. Raymond having had some trouble with the former in securing the pay for the teachers, when he believed there were ample funds in the Treasury, and with the latter for not acting on certain suggestions made by him, which seemed to the Professor not politic. The village has been excited over the matter ever since it was made public, and the sentiment seems very strong against the Board and the parties mentioned. Prof. Raymond was hired for a period of time ending in April, 1874, and he states that whether he acts as Principal or not, he shall look to the Board for his regular pay. The whole affair seems slightly muddled at present, and lively times are expected.

HYDE PARK.

A Lively Meeting of the Trustees and Water Commissioners—A Dead-Lock Growing Out of a Difference of Opinion Regarding the Best Pumping System for Water-Works.

An extra meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees (all the members present) was held on Tuesday evening from 7 to 11:40 p. m., to consider the water-works question and to endeavor to settle some questions and differences which appear to have paralyzed the efforts of the Water Commissioner for nearly a year past. Messrs. H. B. Bogue, C. M. Hardy, James Wadsworth, and Paul Cornell, of the Water Board, were also present. It was very soon evident that irreconcilable differences of opinion had prevented the Board from submitting a report, so often promised, so often delayed, and which even yet they were not prepared to submit. After much urging on the part of the Trustees, Messrs. Bogue, Hardy, and Wadsworth, endorsed, recommended, and handed in a report made to them by their engineer, William Smith, which proved to be an apparent examination of different systems of pumps, but in reality a labored argument in favor of Worthington's, and a careful selection of statistical reports to prove the three-fold cost of raising water by Holly's pumps.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Cornell made a minority report in favor the Holly system, with all the modern improvements.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

A very lengthy and acrimonious debate was indulged in by most of the Water Board, during which they were frequently called to order for personalities and inaccurate statements.

Mr. Barney, of the Trustees, made a report of his trip to Bay City, Jackson, and Saginaw, and, being himself a practical engineer of long experience, gave the reasons for his thorough conversion to the principles and practical working of the Holly system. Though disclaiming any intention of criticising the Smith report, he completely demolished some of its conclusions.

It being apparent to all that if water-works are constructed in Hyde Park, it must be done by the Board of Trustees, the following series of resolutions were presented by Mr. Barney:

1. That the direct pressure system be adopted.

Adopted—ayes, 6.

By Mr. Stebbings:

That no engineering counsel be employed hereafter but by resolution of this Board.

Debated and then withdrawn.

2. *Resolved*, That iron pipe be adopted.

Moved by Mr. Stebbings to lay the resolution on the table till after the Water Commissioners bring in their report.

Lost—Ayes, 2—Messrs. Bonfield and Stebbings; nays, Messrs. Barney, Doyle, Gray, and President Cady—4.

The resolution was adopted—ayes, 5; nays, 1—Mr. Bonfield, who declared himself in favor of iron pipes, but was not ready to vote for them at this time.

The Water Commissioners reported that they would, on Monday next, present a full report, and their recommendations on the water question.

Report accepted and placed on file.

The majority of the Water Board now suddenly remembered that they had at one of their meetings formerly adopted the Worthington pumps, and so reported.

Mr. Barney proceeded to offer another resolution:

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings be and are hereby directed to inquire what kinds of machinery and pumps of the Holly Manufacturing Works are best adapted for the works of this village, and to submit to this Board such contract as the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., will enter into for the construction and setting of the same ready for use; said contract to be subject to adoption or rejection by this Board.

Messrs. Bonfield and Stebbings protested against hasty action, and the seeming discourtesy to the Board of Water Commissioners, and asked an adjournment to receive the promised report.

The majority not seeming willing to postpone their action, Mr. Stebbings promised Mr. Barney that he would move and vote for the dismissal of the Water Commissioners if their report is not submitted on or before Monday evening next.

Mr. Barney withdrew his resolution, and the Board adjourned.

Strike Against a Hod-Carrier.

From the New York Times.

A patent hod-carrier which has been used for several months by the contractors for the brick work for the Music Hall in Troy, has been made the occasion of a strike by the workmen, the particulars being given by the Troy *Times* of last evening, as follows: "On one or two occasions the Masons' Laborers' Union have both officially and unofficially notified the contractors that the use of the apparatus was distasteful to them. The contractors expressed a willingness to discontinue its use if the laborers would carry the bricks and mortar to the top of the walls. This it seems they were not willing to do, and the controversy died out. Last evening it was renewed, and the Union passed a resolution ordering the laborers employed upon the building to cease work until the machine was removed, and Messrs. Button and Buckley were notified to that effect this morning by their employes. The order was carried into effect, and to-day work on the building is almost entirely suspended. There does not seem to be any serious objection on the part of the laborers to the use of the machine on this building, because few are willing to carry a hod up eighty feet above ground, but the fear is that its introduction will serve as a precedent for its general use hereafter."

AMUSEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

CLEVELAND CLUB,

July 29, 30, 31, August 1, 1873.

Premiums - - $30,000

Entries Close July 21.

The tracks were never in as fine condition as this season, and the meeting promises to be of unusual interest and importance. Trains on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. run direct to the grounds, and street cars afford easy access to the city. For programme or other particulars address the Secretary. SAM BRIGGS.
JOHN TOD, President.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 21.

Grand Matinees Saturday at 2¼ o'clock.

Excelling all rivals and competition. Return of the world-renowned

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S

GIGANTIC MINSTRELS from their great Southern tour, crowned with brilliant success. Now on their 31st annual tour. The largest and most powerful Company in existence. For particulars see programmes. Admission, 50 and 75 cents. Choice seats, $1.

RISING STAR LODGE, NO. 50, OF I. O. F. S. O. OF I.

First Annual Excursion to Milwaukee,

ON SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873.

Tickets for round trip, $2.50, including admission to the grounds. Excursion train will leave Chicago by C. & N. W. R. R., cor. Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 8 a. m. sharp, and leave the Milwaukee Depot at 11 p. m. Omnibuses will be in attendance to take passengers to and from the grounds free of charge. Tickets good for Sunday and Monday. Omnibuses will be in readiness to take passengers at the return of Excursion Train to any part of the city. Tickets for sale at D. Samson's, 121 Clark-st.; Florsheim Bros', cor. Hubbard-court and State-st.; Hartman Bros', cor. Halsted and Harrison-sts.; Van Baalen's, 665 West Lake-st.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee,

THE GREAT HIT—THE GEM OF THE SEASON,

ROBERTSON'S MASTERPIECE,

SCHOOL!

With an augmented Company and most Gorgeous Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments ever presented in this city. The press and public are lavish in their praises of the superb acting.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, From New York,

Of Marvel, Science, and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Racine College includes three Schools:
1. A COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, with full Collegiate Course.
2. A SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, to be begun this Autumn.
3. A GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The three Schools begin Sept. 10. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis. Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY, AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

A Boarding School for Girls and a limited number of young Boys. Delightful situation; home comforts, and thorough instruction. For circulars, with information, apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal, or REV. J. H. MAGOFFIN, Rector.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD,

Of three years' standing, residing in a quiet town three miles from Cambridge, will give a pleasant home and faithful instruction to two or three pupils who wish to fit for College the coming season. Has fitted for the Junior Class. Highest College references. Will receive pupils about Sept. 10. Address, before the 10th of August, F. T. FULLER, Wayland, Mass.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of JOHN SHANK & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties hereto.

John Shank has assumed all liabilities of the late firm, and will collect all bills.
(Signed) JOHN SHANK,
JACOB E. ENGLISH.
Chicago, July 22, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Imhof & Ertz has been dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. E. Ertz will collect all outstanding accounts and pay all liabilities.
THEODORE E. IMHOF,
CHAS. E. ERTZ.

SUMMER RESORT.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

Massena Springs, on Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 20 for reception of guests. Accommodation first-class. The Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Guide to Springs may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 120 Front-st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

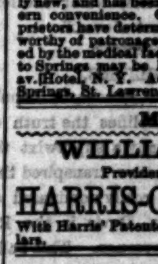
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BOKER'S BITTERS.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:25 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:25 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 3:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 5:30 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 15 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	9:30 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Freight Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Dupres and Benedict's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THAT BEWITCHING WOMAN IS THE "CALIfornia Widow" that Olive Logan unmasks in "They Met By Chance,"—her new novel. Just out.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD FOR ANY case of chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, (cholera or cholera infantum if taken in time), that we can't cure with Dr. Kendrick's carminative anodyne. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Office, 309 West Madison-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, July 24, 1873.

President MacMahon refuses to accord the Carlists the belligerent rights for which they have sought formal recognition, and forbids Spanish Republicans in France to send their countrymen any aid.

The Apportionment Committee in the Ohio Constitutional Convention has reported in favor of adopting the cumulative system of voting at elections in that State, as now practiced in Illinois.

No white man has ever been hanged for the murder of an Indian. James Pickett, of Idaho, is the first man ever sentenced to death for that crime, and, as the Attorney-General has declined to recommend him for pardon, he is to be executed to-day.

All the parties under trial for the kidnapping of Lord Gordon have been committed by Judge Betourney for trial in October. The very important question whether the prisoners should be released on bail until that time is now under consideration.

Nancy and Verdun are now the only places in France held by the Germans, Mezieres and Charleville having been evacuated yesterday. Nancy will be held for a few days longer, after which the German troops will maintain a formal stand at Verdun until the 5th of September.

The Republicans of Iroquois County, in this State, have concluded that this is a bad year for party nominations, so they have decided not to hold a party convention. A general convention of all voters without distinction of party has been called to nominate a ticket for county officers. This is a virtual abandonment of the party organization, and a confession that regular nominations, if made, would be defeated by the farmers.

If the intentions of the Canadian Government may be gathered from the utterances of the official press, there will be no further investigation of the Canadian Pacific Railway scandal during this session of Parliament, and that body will be prorogued in time to prevent any debate on the subject. This policy is in noticeable contrast with the professions of the Cabinet that they have been foully slandered, and yearn for nothing so much as an opportunity to meet their accusers.

Hundreds of men are in pursuit of the Iowa railroad robbers, who are hurrying as rapidly as their blooded horses will bear them back to Missouri, whence they came. There seems little doubt that they are veritable Missouri bushwhackers. As the officers in pursuit have got between them and their place of refuge, and all the intervening country is alarmed, their capture may be reasonably hoped for. A reward of $500 each has been offered by the Governor of Iowa for their apprehension.

The Providence *Journal* says that the sentiment in Rhode Island against removing the landed qualification for naturalized voters is almost unanimous, among Democrats as well as among Republicans, and that every effort to remove it has only left it stronger than before. Its effect upon the immigrant population has been excellent, large numbers of them having purchased homesteads, which have not only been good investments in a pecuniary point of view, but have also given their owners a position and importance which they could have obtained in no other way.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has decided not to prosecute the suits which it instituted some time since against a number of farmers in McLean and Livingston Counties, who delayed the business of the road by refusing to pay more than the legal fare, and also by declining to be ejected from the trains. In a conference yesterday between the representatives of the road and the Railroad Commissioners, the former stated that its tariff would be rearranged within the next four weeks so as to remove all cause for the complaints of extortion evoked by the present rates.

After the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad refused the St. Croix land-grant, the Wisconsin Railway Company was formed to accept it, but they have failed so far to deposit the securities required by law, or to begin work. The responsibility for this delay is charged by Mr. J. W. Cary, one of the Directors, upon Gov. Washburn, who insists, he says, upon unreasonable and unwarranted acquirements. These are, in effect, that the Company must have sixty miles of road in running order by March 17, 1874, failing in which they forfeit $250,000. They are also required to construct forty miles each year thereafter till the road is finished.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is to be sued in the Federal Courts and the State Courts of Wisconsin for its attempts to bridge the Mississippi above LaCrosse, in disregard of the orders of the Secretary of War and the decision of the Wisconsin Legislature. The United States Government is one of the prosecuting parties, and, through the District Attorney, has applied for an injunction to prevent any further work on the bridge, and for an order for the removal of the same and other preliminary obstructions which have already been placed in the river. The Company is also to be sued for the obstruction of Black River, to the injury of the lumbermen.

Glione, the Italian slave-driver of New Haven, has been held in $4,000 bail to answer for his treatment of four little Italian boys whom he held as slaves. They had been sold to him for four years by their parents, who were to receive $20 a year, and were bound to pay all expenses for medical attention, and were to forfeit all their earnings and $80 if the children ran away. Glione was declared by the little boys to have brutally maltreated them, and to have instructed them to steal if they could not otherwise obtain the daily sum he exacted from them. He was indicted under the Nullification act of 1854, passed by the Connecticut Legislature in opposition to the Fugitive Slave act, but never used till now.

The tenor and drift of ex-Senator Yates' speech at Griggsville, on the Fourth of July, was that, although he may have had delirium-tremens, he never had the grabs. He frankly confessed all his shortcomings and faults, but said they were offenses against himself. When at Washington, the victim of his one unconquerable weakness, the various Credit Mobilier statesmen either looked down upon him with contempt, or, if they took any notice of him, it was to make an ostentatious display of their Christian zeal for his reformation. In his speech at Griggsville, he took up the several actors in the Credit Mobilier, and various other frauds, and ventilated their history and their hypocrisy. It was rather severe upon his old official associates for him to call attention to the fact that, while perhaps their hands did not shake, they were not so clean as his own.

The partially-averted horror which the Iowa bandits did their best to precipitate for the gain of a few hundred dollars may secure for us abroad a reputation something like that of Greece with its murderous outlaws, but it ought, at the same time, to remove the impression which obtains in England that every man in this country kills a certain number of his enemies before breakfast, and then picks his teeth with his bowie-knife. Here were several cars filled with people coming from the Western frontier, where people are supposed to go with six-shooters hanging from their belts, and, when the train was attacked by a small band of robbers, six or eight at the most, there was only one weapon found, and that an indifferent one in the possession of a small boy. This occurrence, which took place 1,500 miles from New York,—which in England is regarded as the centre of American civilization,—should induce the *Saturday Review* to reconsider some of its bristling essays on the revolver as an American *vade mecum*.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday. Mess pork was quiet, and 25c per brl higher, closing at $15.50@15.60 cash or seller August. Lard was dull, and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.00@8.05 for winter, and $7.50@7.60 for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firmer, at 7¼@7⅜c for shoulders, 9@9½c for short middles, and 10@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were active and steady, at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were dull and nominal, at 91c per gallon. Flour was more active, and unchanged. Wheat was rather more active, and averaged a shade lower, closing at $1.21¼ seller the month, and $1.14⅝ seller August. Corn was active, and ⅛c lower, closing at 36⅛c cash, and 36⅝c seller August. Oats were active, and ⅜c lower, closing at 27⅛c cash, and 26⅜c seller August. Rye was quiet and 1c higher, closing at 58c. Barley was firm and 1c higher, closing at 84c for new No. 2, seller September. There was fair activity in the hog market but the feeling was easier. Sales at $4.50@4.95. The cattle trade was active at unchanged prices. Sheep met with a good demand at 25c per 100 lbs advance.

There is a very general religious revival in France, which has been progressing ever since the cessation of the Franco-Prussian war, and which takes the form of sacred pilgrimages. The favorite resort this season is at Paray-le-Monial, where is located the Convent of the Visitation, celebrated during the last 200 years for the life and death of Marie Alacoque. This was a holy woman who claimed to have had miraculous interviews with the Savior, who appeared to her in person, and made her a partial partaker of His Sacred Heart. Hence the religious ceremony of the devotion of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which the French pilgrims are now celebrating. These pilgrimages are regarded as possessing a political significance, and certainly, as compared with the religious condition of the people under the Empire, they indicate a growing strength among the clergy. The Empress Eugenie is said to look upon them as practical demonstrations in favor of Imperialism. But the Legitimists also assume them to be in their interest. At a recent date, fifty of the Conservative members of the Assembly, representing their party, made a pilgrimage to the Sacred Heart at Paray. This proceeding certainly had a political significance. One of the French journals puts an irreligious *mot* into MacMahon's mouth, who, when it was represented to him that the pilgrimages were dangerous, replied, "All a mistake. Tons of holy water are less dangerous than a quart of petroleum."

MINNESOTA POLITICS.

The result of the recent Minnesota Republican State Convention exemplifies the truth of the old adage, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." It has now transpired that Mr. W. D. Washburn was really nominated on the third ballot, and yet Mr. Davis is the Republican candidate for Governor. This ballot stood:

W. D. Washburn	153
C. K. Davis	149
Horace Austin	1
Scattering	4

The four scattering votes were cast for W. W. Billson for Attorney-General; but, as there was a bargain between Billson and Washburn, by which the mutual support of the respective forces was pledged, the four votes, or only one of them, would have nominated Washburn if they had been cast as they were intended. The blunder was in reality a double one. The friends of Billson made a blunder in supposing that the time had come to vote for him, and then the tellers made a blunder in classifying the four Billson votes as scattering. If the result had been properly returned, these four votes, which were given for Attorney-General when he was not voted for, would have been thrown out, and Washburn then would also have had a majority. The St. Paul papers mention several other facts, which go to show that it was a very bad day for the Washburn family, and that ill-luck met the Minnesota branch at every turn. It seems that the Convention adopted a rule that, when any of the members of a delegation were absent, those remaining might cast the whole vote. The Le Sueur delegation stood two for Washburn and two for Davis. At the time of the second ballot, the two Davis men were absent, and the two Washburn men cast the vote of the whole four for Washburn, and on this ballot Davis had 106 and Washburn 144. When the Davis men returned they were very indignant at the trick which had been played upon them, and declared that if they were not allowed to cast the whole four votes for Davis on the third ballot they would expose the trick. The Washburn men reluctantly consented, rather than meet the exposure. Had they voted, however, as they desired to, Washburn would have been nominated on the third ballot, as he needed but one vote to have a majority.

Similar blunders have happened before. In one of the Democratic State Conventions of Ohio, in which McCook and Ewing were the competitors, the latter lost the nomination by an accident, but he had the satisfaction of seeing McCook beaten by a tremendous majority in the place of having to meet with the defeat himself. Mr. Washburn may derive some consolation from this incident, as it is highly probable that Davis would have run for Governor even if he had not been nominated by the Convention. The "boys" were determined to smash the ring this time, and if they had not done it in convention they would have done it outside. Mr. Washburn's friends evidently take this same view of the case, as they have acquiesced in the action of the Convention, and do not propose to put any obstacles in the way of the successful nominee.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

There has been an impression, even among educated men, that Asiatic cholera, when it comes, comes like a simoom in a Syrian desert, sweeping everything before it in its deadly force. But if the disease now prevalent in certain portions of Tennessee, Missouri, Ohio, and Kentucky be cholera, as it is reported, then cholera has its vagaries like other mortal attributes and conditions. It is not strange, perhaps, that it should have first made its appearance in New Orleans, as it might be brought into the country there as well as at any other seaport. In 1849, the cholera came from this direction. But the disease of the present year, after having been carried to Memphis, seemed to take an erratic course, jumping over cities and large towns, or abandoning them with but a slight visitation, and spreading out among the smaller towns and villages. When it crossed the Ohio it attacked the town of Mount Vernon, Indiana, more savagely; and so in Missouri it picked out a little town called Louisiana for its victim, in both instances leaving the large cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis comparatively free from its ravages. Ever since it began to spread, it has taken strongest hold upon small settlements, and it is from obscure villages such as Greenville, Tenn., Princeton, Ind., and Cromwell, Ky., that the reports of the disease come most frequently. Though it long since left New Orleans, the local papers report it as raging in St. James, Ascension, and neighboring parishes. While this seems to be an anomalous condition, it is not without reason that the country towns suffer most when the cholera once breaks out among them. The great advantage of large cities in dealing with the disease is to be found in their artificial underground drainage. It was long since ascertained that the greatest danger of infection in cholera season is in the evacuations which contain the poison. In large cities, with an adequate sewerage system, these are quickly carried off before they have had the time to exhale their poisonous matter, and the receptacles in which they are deposited are immediately cleansed with running water. In villages and small towns, however, there is no ready means of disposing of the poison which makes its appearance in this form. The people generally have not a full appreciation of the necessity for hurrying it away, and, if they had, do not possess the means. As a rule, the evacuations are treated in the usual way, and the poison they contain is caught up by the air and spread about; people inhale it unsuspectingly, and it is thus communicated so generally and rapidly that it outruns all the efforts to check it. This is the main advantage which cities have over the country towns in cholera times, but there are others. The city markets are, as a rule, purer and better than those of small towns, for the choicest produce of the gardens is sent where it commands the highest prices. The quality of new vegetables exerts an important influence on the conditions which make people more or less susceptible to the poisonous attack. The medical service of the cities is also more efficient and experienced, and the auxiliary means of caring for the sick and preventing the spread of the disease are superior and more ample.

These circumstances should commend themselves, not merely as an explanation of the fact that the cholera this season is making greater havoc in small towns than in large cities, but as a reason why the residents of the cities should avoid the general rush to the country which is made whenever the approach of the disease is announced. It will be well to keep this in mind if the cholera shall threaten Chicago this year. No other city in the country has superior means for holding it in check.

There is also a popular error in regard to the treatment of cholera. It is generally believed that the first and most necessary thing in an attack of cholera is to check the movements of the bowels which are the usual evidences of the disease. In a treatise on Modern Medicine, in the current number of the *North American Review*, this manner of proceeding is shown to be radically wrong. It is now known that cholera is a poison, absorbed in the blood by inhalation or through food or water. A blood disease is thus produced, the particles of poison rapidly multiplying themselves, and the copious discharges are the efforts of nature to throw off the poisonous matter which has infected the system. Formerly it was the practice of physicians to check the profuse fluxes by opium, astringents, and stimulants. This practice was so general that, when Dr. George Johnson first introduced the new and present theory to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, in 1866, it was received with the utmost disfavor. A heated controversy ensued, but the result was that Sir Thomas Watson, the President of the Society, was finally convinced, adopted the opinions of Dr. Johnson, and announced that the new treatment of the disease had been fully established by reason and experience. The new practice is to facilitate, though not to *excite*, the discharges from the mucous surface, and thus eliminate the poison from the system. This treatment readily commends itself to the reason. If the discharges hasten the collapse, then the collapse should be the more sudden whenever the discharges are more than usually copious. The fact is that patients come out of the collapse while evacuations are going on, but that a cessation of the discharges is a fatal sign. Experience has also demonstrated that the most dangerous attacks, and those that most quickly prove fatal, are in cases where there are no discharges. In cholera time, it is usual in every case of suspected cholera to commence a home treatment while waiting for the physician, and this home treatment is usually just the reverse of what it ought to be.

Each fresh invoice of news from Spain only adds to the confusion and anarchy which prevail in that country, and indicates the rapid approach of that time when the Republic must give way to the Monarchy, leaving to Don Carlos the unenviable task of restoring order out of chaos. The sacking and burning of Igualada, following so closely upon the recent severe defeat of the Republicans and the Internationalist insurrections at Alcoy, Malaga, and Cartagena, show that since Don Carlos entered Spain his cause has progressed with increased rapidity. Igualada, the city destroyed by the Carlists, is about 33 miles from Barcelona, and has a population of over 10,000 inhabitants. Its chief public buildings are a parish church, college, hospital, and cavalry barracks. In addition to this it has manufactures of cotton goods, cotton and woolen thread, hats, and firearms, and many distilleries and paper-mills. Perhaps the best comment upon the inefficiency and confusion of counsels which prevails among the Republicans is the action which has been taken with reference to the crews of certain Spanish men-of-war. The crews of six war vessels revolted, whereupon the Government denounced them as pirates, and authorized the world to treat them as such,—an act of authority which is not likely to involve them in any special danger. Upon this subject the Republican Cortes was divided, and for a time hesitated whether to express disapprobation of the conduct of the crews or the Government itself! Such shilly-shallying as this, in the face of an alarming danger, is the strongest possible proof of the utter incompetency of the Government, and the Cortes also, to deal with the situation.

The railroad kings in the South are just now having a spicy time among themselves, pending that time when the people will commence to engage their attention, as they are now doing in the North. A year or two ago, when the Hon. W. A. Smith was President of the North Carolina Railroad, he wrote to the Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for a pass over his line, which Bridgers refused to grant. Recently Bridgers and family arrived at Salisbury in his gorgeous Pullman car. He there applied to Smith for a pass, which Smith refused to grant. Smith furthermore sent for his conductor and informed him that if Bridgers went over the road in that car he was to pay $25, besides actual fare for himself and every member of his family, and if it was not paid, the car must be switched off the road at the first turn-out. Another refreshing time occurred recently at a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Road, of which Col. William Johnston, of North Carolina, is President. At this meeting, one of the prominent stockholders charged the President with speculating in the bonds of the road,—a charge which the President said was "infamous, false, black, and damning as hell itself,"—whereupon the stockholder told the President he was a liar, and took the papers out of his pocket and proved the charge. The other stockholders then ousted him and elected a new President. Times are evidently getting lively for the Southern roads, but they are very dull compared with what they will be when the Grangers get after them.

The editor of the Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* is not pleased with the way in which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is edited, and lately gave notice to the proprietors of that paper that he was not to be expected to know, or hunt up, any of the irresponsible writers for the *Courier-Journal*, and, as the editor, Mr. Watterson, was in Europe, he would hold the proprietors personally responsible for what appeared in their paper. To this notice Mr. C. E. Sears replies that, when Mr. Watterson was leaving, the editorial conduct of the paper was placed in his (Sears') hands, and he is responsible for the articles which the editor of the *Yeoman*, Mr. S. I. M. Major, does bite his thumb at. What next?

Another case of editorial amenity is furnished by a temperance paper in Madison, Ind., which displays the motto, "With malice toward none; with charity for all," and thus refers to the editor of another paper printed in the same town:

> A man who will abuse and tyrannize over his poor, sickly, but kind, lady-like and affectionate wife might be expected to uphold whisky and gambling. Yes, he abuses her till she has no heart or ability to clean and care for his poor, lousy, red-headed brats, whom other children avoid in the street because of the filth and vermin sticking to them. Poor things, they are not to blame; it is all owing to his beastly nature.

A sample carpet-bagger in Florida has come to grief. He is now known as "Gen." M. S. Littlefield, and was formerly a resident of Chicago. He left this city at the outbreak of the War in company with the Marine Battery, an institution that also came to grief, if we remember aright. Littlefield found his way into Florida, where he conceived the idea of building a railroad, known now as the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Road. The State of Florida, sadly in need of internal improvements, issued $4,000,000 bonds in aid of this road. It did not take very long to exhaust this fund, however, for when nineteen miles of the road were completed the contractors had to sue for the money, and the road was ordered to be sold under an execution. This was but the first of a series of complications, with the final result of an application of the holders of the first-mortgage bonds for a foreclosure, and the courts have issued a decree for the sale of the whole concern. Its condition may be inferred from a statement now made that the road is without any first-class cars, the last two having been sold by the United States Marshal. "Gen." Littlefield is said to be preparing to leave the State in disgust; but what has become of the $4,000,000 will probably be found hereafter.

The English journals are commenting severely on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the New Orleans case of distilled spirits. One Mr. Henderson, in 1868, bought a hundred barrels of spirits, and in order to guard against the danger of fraud he took them from the bonded warehouse and paid the revenue tax himself. On arrival at St. Louis, where he had shipped them, the spirits were seized on the ground that they "were manufactured at some place within the United States to the said attorney unknown, and were removed from the place where distilled with intent to defraud the United States." After going through all the courts, the Supreme Court declared the spirits forfeited, although the tax had been paid on them. The *Nation* thereupon remarked that "the revenue laws of the United States are administered on the one hand and construed on the other for the benefit of Treasury agents and informers;" and now the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes this the pretext for saying that "the Supreme Court of the United States has lost the respect it once universally commanded."

The new census, recently completed in Bengal by the British Registrar-General, shows that the entire population amounts to the enormous number of 67,000,000, which is more than the population of Russia. These are divided as follows: Hindoos, 42,674,000; Mussulmans, 20,664,000; Buddhists, 85,000; Christians, 93,000; all others, 2,361,000. The London *Spectator* thinks that the immense number of Mohammedans in certain districts shows the most astounding instance of wholesale conversion in modern history. The *Spectator* says:

> Scarcely 5 per cent of these Mohammedans can be immigrants, and there is reason to believe that millions of the converts have been made since our occupation of the country, the lower castes being thereby relieved from the oppression of the upper castes. Mr. Beverley inclines to believe that this process is still going on, and is greatly aided by the extra number of children born in Mohammedan houses, nearly one-sixth as large again, but thinks a second census will be required to determine the point which, if finally established, as we believe it will be, points clearly to the religious destiny of Bengal.

The cause of the co-education of the sexes has not received very much encouragement from late experiences at Zurich, which was one of the first Universities of Europe to open its doors to young women. The decree of the Russian Government expelling the female students there has been very generally condemned; but the later accounts seem to justify the proceeding. A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that more than one-half of the Russian women-students have been living so disreputably that many of the respectable Swiss families have refused to receive them in their houses. The Russian women-students have decided in a meeting that all but two shall leave Zurich, and they will go to Leipsic, Munich, or Heidelberg to complete their studies. It is predicted that the number of women-students at Zurich will be increased, however, by the German, French, and English women, who have hitherto avoided the place on account of the bad repute which the Russian women had given it.

Miss Matilda Fletcher, the Iowa lady who has made a very excellent reputation as a lecturer, has had the compliment paid her of an invitation to deliver the address before the Nebraska State Agricultural Society this fall. She has accepted the invitation, and named the following subject: "Farmers' Wives and Daughters." As she is a farmer's daughter herself, one of a family of thirteen children brought up on a farm and accustomed to work, and is withal a bright, keen, sensible girl, a ready writer and graceful orator, she can give the farmers' wives and daughters, as well as the farmers themselves, some very excellent advice.

NOTES AND OPINION.

If to be susceptible to the storm of popular wrath on the Salary act is to be a demagogue, there is not a demagogue so far developed in the membership of the Forty-third Congress. They are all—beyond that.

—The St. Paul *Press* now admits that William D. Washburn, late candidate for Governor in Minnesota, "was singularly unpopular."

—Orlando Brown is Postmaster and editor of the Mankato (Minn.) *Record*. Before the nomination of Cush. Davis for Governor of Minnesota, the *Record* said, June 21:

> The idea that the *Record* would support before, *in*, or *after* Convention, a nominee brought out and foisted upon the Republican party by the lying little organ, of the Greeley malcontents, and especially one who openly regrets his services to the Republican party last fall, is simply ridiculous. We would rather make the campaign of the Wilderness with Grant, and wade to our knees in blood from the Potomac to the Appomattox, than be guilty of any such stupendous folly. If there were no other reasons why we opposed Davis, it would be amply sufficient grounds for honest men's opposition that he was forced upon the party by the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

Cush. Davis being nominated, this same Orlando Brown now jumps in and says:

> Although while Mr. Davis was apparently the candidate only of the renegades and bolters, Liberal Democrats, of last fall, and was being daily befouled by the fulsome laudations of the organs of those renegades and bolters, we could not see our way clear to his support—now that we have been credibly informed by his friends that their support was not at his solicitation, and that he has no affiliation with renegades, we can cordially and heartily support him.

At this distance Orlando is useful only as showing the handiness with which these fellows will climb down when they are called for.

—The Kokomo (Ind.) *Tribune* supported Grant's re-election, but Credit Mobilier, and back-pay, and forward-pay, and all that sort of thing, have been too much. The editor now says:

> If the acts of last winter, at Indianapolis and Washington, were repeated, we believe we would be ready to embrace the doctrine of a hell burning with literal brimstone.

—The St. Paul *Press* says of the Minnesota Republican platform on the salary-grab:

> The *Press* further agrees with the Convention, and the Convention with the *Press*, that the act of the late Congress increasing the salaries was unwise—it was stupidly impolitic; so stupidly impolitic that we are even inclined to agree with the platform demand, that the act should be "promptly and unconditionally repealed." We agree with the Convention in condemning it on this ground, but *on this ground alone*; and we do not, therefore, agree with the Convention in condemning it "without reserve." On the contrary, the *Press* condemns it as it condemned it at the outset, with the distinct qualification that the policy of liberal compensation was the right one, but so eminently unpopular that it was the height of folly to attempt to enact into law what the best statesmanship of the country concurs in believing to be essentially a measure of reform, and the most effective measure possible for elevating the standard of official competency and integrity.

—Senators and Representatives not only took two years' back-pay, but have drawn $625 a month since, regularly and ahead of time, and continue to do so in the face of the demand of the country for a repeal of the law. Grant himself has pocketed $500 extra pay weekly ever since the 4th of March last. Is any one silly enough to believe that these parties will return this money? It has passed into their clutches, and will stay there. Talking about a repeal of the grab may serve to amuse the country, but that there is any honesty in the profession is against past experience. If the people want a repeal, they must send men to Washington who will make it. None of those who have participated will ever disgorge a farthing of the plunder.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—Some of the newspapers have become so excessively wrathy on the back-pay steal that they insist on its repeal at the next session of Congress. They might as well talk of sleigh-riding on last year's snow. The money has been paid out and spent, and most of those who have received it are out of public life. Nor is the prospect for repealing the prospective increase very good, inasmuch as, under a law of last winter, members elect are drawing their pay every month—$625. A repeal would, therefore, involve a general reimbursement, and this would be an act of virtue far beyond the moral stamina of the average Congressman.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

We cannot see it in that light. The fact that the money "has been paid out and spent" does not affect the question of repeal at all. The way to repeal the present law would be to pass a new one, fixing the salaries of Congressmen at $5,000, the old rate, and putting all the rest back to the old figure. This would not act retroactively, nor require any reimbursement. Of course the President's salary could not be changed during the present term, but it could be changed to take effect March 4, 1877. Whether Congress has the "moral stamina" to do it or not is another question, but there is not the slightest difficulty in the way of doing it, and if the people insist upon it it will be done.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—We don't know that it makes a great deal of difference when the amount is drawn, but getting pay by the month at the rate of $7,500 per year, nine months in advance of the meeting of Congress, while Congressmen are attending to private business or idling their time at the seaside or springs, is not calculated to inspire much enthusiasm.—*Kokomo (Ind.) Tribune.*

—The people never knew until now the valuable material our Congressmen are made of. Every one of them considers himself as valuable as a Shah's diamond. Considerable better than common people—that is after they are elected to Congress. They all defend their course on the salary-steal, with the argument that $7,500 is not too much for their useful Congressional services, the principal part of which, with many, is playing poker. Now, playing poker and drinking whisky all night is hard work, especially when two or three hundred men undertake to do it for a nation of forty or fifty millions of people.—*Illinois State Register.*

—It is very seldom that we see any mention made in Democratic papers of the Congressional salary-grab infamy, unless it is for the purpose of defaming the character of some Republican Representative.—*Galesburg Republican.*

It is very seldom that we see any mention made in Republican papers of the Congressional salary-grab infamy, unless it is for the purpose of showing that the Democrats might have defeated the bill, even though the Republicans were in the majority in Congress. According to those papers the Republican majority are not culpable for giving us the "grab," but that the great fault lies in the Democratic minority for permitting them to do it.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—The great battle of our day is to be the battle of money. The combination of capitalists, consolidation of railroads, the enormous concentration of money in comparatively few hands, is raising up a Plutocracy which threatens to overmatch Legislatures, courts, and all private interests that may stand in the way of gigantic corporations. If the very ablest men in Congress are so easily beguiled and perverted by the first onset, what will the future be, when millions of dollars can be brought to bear on Congress to secure millionaires' legislation, as against the interests of the common people? Is the Congress of the United States to become an exchange on which money princes shall meet and exchange commodities?—*Christian Union.*

—It is a matter of universal congratulation that public sentiment has not become wholly indifferent to encroaching power, and that the alarming period of unchecked abuses will soon be terminated. The revolution so long delayed at last takes shape. Its work will be effectual.—*Boston Post.*

—Everywhere the people are moving with a right good will. Anti-Monopoly Conventions, Farmers' Conventions, and Reform Movements are heard from every day. They all have in view the same objects. They all are seeking to attain the same ends. They mean death to corrupt political organizations and venal party leaders; reform and economy in the administration of public affairs; honest men as candidates for positions of honor and trust; no more class legislation to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; and no more building up of monopoly and wealth to the injury of industry and labor.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.*

—Just now the wire-pullers about our Court-House are busy fixing up a Republican county convention, telling the Republican farmers to take the thing and run it, but don't break up the party, their object being to break down the farmers' movement and put their tools into the offices so they can run things the old way.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

—For nineteen years the Republican party has been in power in Iowa, and has invariably employed its power to create and foster monopolies, not to restrain or check them. What assurance does the past give for the future? None whatever. It rather warns the people of a prolongation of their grievances and an increase of their burdens, if they permit the party in power to remain.—*Quincy Herald.*

—It is not against the railroads that the present war is waged. It is against the way in which they are managed. Instead of being the servants of the people, they have sought to be their masters.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—The people are bound to win, and railroad kings and various corrupt monopolies may as well note the signs of the times and beware.—*Pittsfield (Ill.) Old Flag.*

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company has about doubled its own rates of shipping furniture from Chicago to this place. Now, if the road has heretofore been carrying freight of that kind at a profit, which it undoubtedly has, because it has had no competition, what excuse can there possibly be for doubling up their charges now under the new law, which expressly prohibits unreasonable and extortionate rates?—*Macomb (Ill.) Journal.*

—Matthew Griswold, of the Peoria Gas Company, yesterday gave us the following instance of the way the new railroad tariff works in one direction. Before the 1st of July the C., B. & Q. Road charged the Gas Company $6 per car for coal from Edward's Station to Peoria, and all parties were satisfied—the railroad company at the rate they asked, the Gas Company at the favorable terms given them, and the coal men and miners at the ready sale of coal. But now the Company charges $11.05 per car, nearly 100 per cent in advance, to the benefit of no one but themselves, and to the loss of the Gas Company and others. The Gas Company are now obliged to look out of the State for coal—coal that can be shipped at a certain rate to Peoria, and the Illinois and Indiana roads settle it among themselves what each one's portion shall be.—*Peoria Transcript.*

OHIO.

Reports of the Apportionment Committee in the Constitutional Convention—The Principle of Cumulative Voting Indorsed by the Majority.

COLUMBUS, July 23.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, the report of the Committee on Apportionment was presented. The report provides that an apportionment of the State shall be made every ten years after 1871, by dividing the whole population by the number of 105, the quotient being the ratio of representation for the House of Representatives. Every county shall be entitled to one Representative, and every county containing one ratio and a half shall be entitled to two Representatives. Every county containing three ratios shall be entitled to three Representatives, and so on, requiring a full ratio for each additional Representative. The State is divided into ten Senatorial districts. Each county forming part of a Senatorial district, having the required population equal to a tenth of the whole population of the whole State, shall be separated from the others with which it has been joined, and made a separate district. No change of this apportionment shall be made until 1881. In voting for Senators or in voting for Representatives in counties entitled to more than three Representatives, each elector may cast as many votes as there are Senators or Representatives to be elected, or he may destribute some or equal parts thereof among the candidates as he choose, and candidates receiving the greatest votes shall be elected.

—Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State, or any two of them, shall ascertain the ratio of representation according to the decennial census.

Following the report was an argument signed by Dr. Dorsey and S. F. Hunt, presenting the advantages of cumulative voting.

Mr. O'Connor presented a minority report, the main features of which are, single county districts for the House of Representatives, and thirty-two Senatorial districts, each to be represented by one Senator. All the documents were ordered printed.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION.

A Cleveland Distillery Blows Up—Breaking Out of a Fire—Loss, $75,000.

CLEVELAND, O., July 23.—At 3 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in V. Fries & Co.'s distillery, on James street. One man was blown into the middle of the street, and another was blown from a second-story window against another building. Neither was seriously injured. Immediately following the explosion, an extensive fire broke out, totally destroying the large five-story brick block occupied exclusively by Fries & Co. On account of so much inflammable material, the fire spread with great rapidity. It is said that a large quantity of fine wines and liquors were destroyed. The loss cannot at present be estimated, but will probably reach $75,000. We can learn nothing regarding the insurance.

Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK SPRINGS Wy., July 23.—Yestedray, an Italian, named Domeniche Baggiore, was instantly killed by being crushed under a falling mass of coal weighing at least a ton. He was undermining the coal preparatory to firing a blast, and while so engaged the mass parted from the main body, crushing him into a shapeless mass.

Fatal Affray in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, O., July 23.—A difficulty occurred on Monday evening at Concord, Ky., between F. W. Strienlett and William King, contractors on the Kentucky & Great Eastern Railroad. Strienlett fired two or three times, when King turned and fired, instantly killing Strienlett.

CANADIAN CORRUPTION.

The Government Organs Abusing McMullen—The People Advised to Petition to the Governor General Not to Prorogue Parliament—Brydge's Denial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 23.—No further defense of the Government is yet attempted in the Pacific scandal matter. The *Mail* says the Government is willing and eager to meet their accusers before a competent tribunal to prove that they have been foully slandered and basely persecuted by a Canadian conspiracy inspired by a Chicago rascal. The Ministerial papers oppose discussion when the House meets. The *Mail* considers a Pacific debate without pacific members a farce, and urges that the only dignified course open to the Government is to allow no debate of any sort. The whole efforts of the Ministerial press are towards diverting attention from the real issue by trying to write down McMullen. The *Mail* this morning calls him a "Chicago rascal," "The informer," "Chicago loafer," "Worthless character," "Worthless vagabond," &c.

The *Globe* considers it an outrage to say that Parliament cannot empower its committees to administer oaths, when it has the power to establish courts and try men's lives.

In view of the anticipated prorogation of the House without a discussion of the question, the *Globe* advises the petitioning of the Governor-General by the people not to exercise his prerogative. Should inquiry be stifled by the proroguing of the House, trouble may be anticipated, as the excitement is high. The Ministerial press is, however, divided in the matter, and justice may prevail over partisan feeling.

MONTREAL, July 23.—C. J. Brydges, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, who has just returned from the seaside, denys the accuracy of Sir Hugh Allan's statements in published letters addressed to McMullen.

THE LA CROSSE BRIDGE.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Show Cause Why They Should Not Be Enjoined for Bridging the Mississippi in Violation of the Order of the Secretary of War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 23.—The law has been invoked to restrain the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad from building its bridge above LaCrosse in defiance of the disapproval of the Secretary of War, and the refusal of the State to consent to the construction on the site it designed. J. C. McKenny, Assistant United States District Attorney on behalf of the United States Government, by direction of the Attorney-General, has commenced two suits in the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, in behalf of the United States, against the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, to compel them to remove the stone and other obstructions to the channel in the Mississippi river at LaCrosse, and enjoin them from building a bridge on the site disapproved by the Secretary of War, and obtained an order from Judge Hopkins on the Company to show cause on Tuesday, July 29, why the injunction prayed for should not be issued. It is understood that other injunctions will be applied for in the State or United States Courts on the part of the Black River lumbermen for the removal of the obstructions to that stream; on the part of the City of LaCrosse against diverting the channel of the Mississippi, and otherwise interfering with its commerce, and on the part of the steamboat men and other residents against obstructing the navigation of the Mississippi.

AURORA.

The Shedd Divorce Case—Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. Shedd—Supposed Insanity.

AURORA, July 23—A few days since, the dispatches contained a brief mention of the domestic affliction existing in the family of Mr. O. N. Shedd, at Aurora. To understand the sequel, it is necessary that we recapitulate the matter again, and state that O. N. Shedd, a highly-esteemed citizen of Aurora, was some time ago, sued by his wife for divorce. Mr. Shedd in turn cited his wife to appear before the Probate Judge at Geneva to answer to the charge of insanity, where, before twelve jurymen, the case was ably argued for a week, Mrs. Shedd having a large number of witnesses present to prove the immoral character of her husband, thus hoping to prove that she had just ground on which to apply for a divorce. Mr. Shedd had also a large number of witnesses to prove that the charges brought by his wife were simply the hallucinations of a disordered intellect, brought on by the revelations she received through a "spiritual medium" in Aurora. The case was ably argued by Judge C. D. F. Smith, of Aurora, the principal attorney for Mr. Shedd, and by Judge Knowlton, of Wheaton, in behalf of Mrs. Shedd. After due deliberation upon the subject, the jury were unable to agree, they standing, we understand, eight in favor of pronouncing the woman insane and four opposed to the verdict. Thereupon Mr. Shedd and his attorneys made their arrangements for summoning another jury and trying the case again this week. Upon going to Geneva last Monday morning, however, they learned that Mrs. Shedd had taken her youngest child, some 3 years old, and fled, no one knows whither. Mr. Shedd having grave apprehensions concerning the safety of herself and child, spent the time in searching for her yesterday in Chicago, but was compelled to return at night unable to learn any trace of her.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

Correspondence Relating to the Movements of the Steamer Virginius—Protest of Commander Antran, of the Spanish Navy.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Correspondence is published covering the recent action of the American Consul, the American commander of the gunboat Kansas, and the Spanish Commander Antran, of the Spanish gunboat Bazan, in regard to the sailing of the steamer Virginius from Aspinwall, under the escort of the gunboat Kansas. Commander Antran claimed that the Virginius, by landing arms and ammunition on the Island of Cuba for the insurgents, had laid the vessel liable to capture by the Spanish authorities at any time after the commission of such alleged violation of the international laws; but Commander Reed, of the Kansas, held that the running of a blockade only laid the vessel liable to capture when in the act, and that the penalty of such act should not follow the escape. American Consul Therrington, at Aspinwall, in response to a query from Commander Reed, said that the Virginius had the right to fly the American flag, quoting, as precedent, the action of Minister Hurlbut in April, 1872, when the latter requested the Kansas to then escort the Virginius from the harbor of Aspinwall. On the 29th of June, Captain Rockendorff, of the Canandaigua, which had just arrived, ordered the Kansas to escort the Virginius from the harbor, which was done, the Bazan making no demonstrations, but Commander Antran denounced the Virginius as a pirate, and has officially informed his Government of the affair. The action of the American fleet is indorsed by Secretary Robeson.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Man Decapitates His Sister, and Then Cuts His Throat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRETE, Neb., July 23.—Frederick Schultz, living about two miles from Pleasant Hill, yesterday cut off the head of his sister, Mrs. Ferdinand Suckrouse, with an axe. After he had committed the deed, he left the house and went about eighty rods into a field and cut his own throat, in which condition he was found dead. As yet no cause can be found for the deed.

Circus Followers in Trouble.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 23.—The six circus followers, Barton, Wilson, Carter, Grosvenor, O'Brien, and Haufman, who were arrested here last Friday were examined to-day. Wilson was held for trial for entering Crossett & Clark's. The rest were taken to Racine and Monroe for examination there.

Serious Condition of Ex-Minister Hale.

DOVER, N. H., July 23.—John P. Hale's surgeons deem it advisable to attempt to set his hip, and it is considered doubtful if he can recover. He suffers extreme pain.

Kicked to Death.

OMAHA, Neb. July 23.—Julius Lund, foreman of Engine Company No. 1, was yesterday fatally kicked by a horse.

...tt and William King, contractors on ...y & Great Eastern Railroad. Strie... ...o or three times, when King turned ...stantly killing Strjenlett.

...ADIAN CORRUPTION.

...ernment Organs Abusing Mc... —The People Advised to Peti... the Governor General Not to ...e Parliament—Brydge's De...

...l Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

..., July 23.—No further defense of the ...t is yet attempted in the Pacific scan... The *Mail* says the Government is ... eager to meet their accusers before a ... tribunal to prove that they have been ...ndered and basely persecuted by ...ian conspiracy inspired by a ... rascal. The Ministerial papers ... discussion when the House ...he *Mail* considers a Pacific debate ...acific members a farce, and urges that ...dignified course open to the Govern... ...o allow no debate of any sort. The ...orts of the Ministerial press are to... ...rting attention from the real issue by ...write down McMullen. The *Mail* this ...calls him a "Chicago rascal," "The ...," "Chicago loafer," "Worthless ...," "Worthless vagabond," &c. ...be considers it an outrage to say that ...t cannot empower its committees to... ...r oaths, when it has the power to ... courts and try men's lives. ... of the anticipated prorogation of the ...hout a discussion of the question, the ...ises the petitioning of the Governor... ...y the people not to exercise his pre... ... Should inquiry be stifled by the pro... ...f the House, trouble may be anticipat... ...excitement is high. The Ministerial ...owever, divided in the matter, and ...y prevail over partisan feeling.

...AL, July 23.—C. J. Brydges, Superin... ...f the Grand Trunk Railway, who has ...ned from the seaside, denys the ac... ...Sir Hugh Allan's statements in pub... ...ers addressed to McMullen.

...E LA CROSSE BRIDGE.

...lwaukee & St. Paul Railway ...ow Cause Why They Should ...e Enjoined for Bridging the ...ssippi in Violation of the Order ... Secretary of War.

...ial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

..., Wis., July 23.—The law has been ...o restrain the Milwaukee & St. Paul ...from building its bridge above LaCrosse ...nce of the disapproval of the ... of War, and the refusal of the ...o consent to the construction ...e it designed. J. C. McKenny, Assist... ...ed States District Attorney on behalf of ...ed States Government, by direction of ...rney-General, has commenced two suits ...rcuit Court of the United States for ...rict, in behalf of the United States, ...he Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Com... ...compel them to remove the stone and ...structions to the channel in the Mis... ...river at LaCrosse, and enjoin them ...ilding a bridge on the site disapproved ...ecretary of War, and obtained an order ...dge Hopkins on the Company to show ...on Tuesday, July 29, why the in... ...prayed for should not be is... ...t is understood that other in... ...s will be applied for in the State ...l States Courts on the part of the Black ...ermen for the removal of the obstruc... ...hat stream; on the part of the City of ... against diverting the channel of the ...pi, and otherwise interfering with its ...e, and on the part of the steamboat ... other residents against obstructing the ...n of the Mississippi.

AURORA.

...edd Divorce Case—Mysterious ...pearance of Mrs. Shedd—Sup... Insanity.

..., July 23.—A few days since, these ...s contained a brief mention of the do... ...fliction existing in the family of Mr. ...edd, at Aurora. To understand the ...is necessary that we recapitulate the ...gain, and state that O. N. Shedd, a ...teemed citizen of Aurora, was ...ne ago, sued by his wife for ... Mr. Shedd in turn cited his ...appear before the Probate Judge ...o answer to the charge of insanity, ...fore twelve jurymen, the case was ably ...r a week. Mrs. Shedd having a large ... of witnesses present to prove the in... ...racter of her husband, thus hoping ... that she had just ground on which ... for a divorce. Mr. Shedd had ... large number of witnesses to ... that the charges brought by his ...e simply the hallucinations of a disord... ...llect, brought on by the revelations she ...through a "spiritual medium" in Auro... ...case was ably argued by Judge C. D. F. ... Aurora, the principal attorney for Mr. ...d by Judge Knowlton, of Wheaton, in ... Mrs. Shedd. After due deliberation ...s subject, the jury were unable to ...y standing, we understand, eight in ...pronouncing the woman insane and four ...to the verdict. Thereupon Mr. Shedd ...ttorneys made their arrangements for ... another jury and trying the ...n this week. Upon going to Geneva ...onday morning, however, they ... that Mrs. Shedd had taken her ... child, some 3 years old, and fled, no ...ws whither. Mr. Shedd having grave ...sions concerning the safety of herself ..., spent the time in searching for her ...y in Chicago, but was compelled to re... ...ight unable to learn any trace of her.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

...pondence Relating to the Move... ...of the Steamer Virginius—Pro... ...f Commander Antram, of the ...h Navy.

...ON, July 23.—Correspondence is pub... ...vering the recent action of the Ameri... ..., the American commander of the ...Kansas, and the Spanish Commander ...f the Spanish gunboat Bazan, in regard ...ing of the steamer Virginius from As... ...nder the escort of the gunboat Kansas. ...er Antran claimed that the Virginius ... arms and ammunition on the island ...or the insurgents, had laid the ves... ...to capture by the Spanish authori... ...ny time after the commission of ...ged violation of the international ... Commander Reed, of the Kan... ... that the running of a blockade ...e vessel liable to capture when in the ...at the penalty of such act should not ...escape. American Consul Therring... ...oinwall, in response to a query from ...r Reed, said that the Virginius had ...o fly the American flag, quoting, as ... the action of Minister Hurlbut in ..., when the latter requested the Kan... ...escort the Virginius from the harbor ... On the 29th of June, Captain ...r, of the Canandaigua, which had just ...ered the Kansas to escort the Vir... ...n the harbor, which was done, the ...ing no demonstrations, but Command... ...denounced the Virginius as a pirate, ...icially informed his Government of ... The action of the American fleet is ...y Secretary Robeson.

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TRUMAN v. BOARD OF TRADE.

Respondents Answer to the Petition for Mandamus.

The Board of Directors' Power to Suspend Strongly Urged.

The "Proviso" Fully Considered.

Messrs. Dent & Black, for the respondents, filed in the Circuit Court, yesterday, their answer to the petition of Augustus E. Truman against the Board of Trade, praying for a mandamus, which has created so much interest in that portion of the mercantile community which centres round the Chamber of Commerce. After the usual formal denial, respondent acknowledges that at the time the petitioner became a member of the Board of Trade, there was in force a rule of said Board, one section of which required the Board of Directors to examine charges of misconduct in business matters, when preferred against a member of the Association, but that said section as it stood when the petitioner became such member was not as quoted in the petition, but was as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to examine charges of misconduct in business matters preferred against any member of the Association, when made to the President or Secretary, in writing, by a member of the Association, and if it shall be found that the party, so charged, has failed to comply promptly with the terms of any business contract, either written or verbal, he shall be by them suspended from all privileges of membership in the Association, until such contract is equitably or satisfactorily arranged or settled, when he may be restored to membership. If the party charged shall be found guilty of wilfully neglecting to comply with the terms of any contract, either written or verbal; of making false or fictitious reports of sales or purchase; of a violation of any of the rules of the Association, or by any other act contrary to the principles which should govern all commercial transactions, they shall report the same to the Association, either at the regular annual meeting, or at a meeting called for that purpose, and the member shall be expelled, if so determined by a majority of the members present, the number being not less than 100. No member, however, shall be suspended or expelled without having an opportunity of being heard in his own defense; and any member, having been expelled, shall be ineligible to membership until the Association see proper to remove his disability. All votes on expulsion of members shall be by ballot.

Respondents claim that the above is a substantial transcript of the section as it stood when petitioner became a member, and that it continued in force in that form until the 19th September, 1871, at which date the said section was so amended as to read substantially as quoted in said petition, in the quotation therein first made beginning with the words: "It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors," and ending with the words "All votes on expulsion of members shall be by ballot," in which form the said section continued in force as part of the general rules of the Board of Trade, until the 8th day of October, 1872, when the same was so amended as to read substantially according to the next subsequent quotation, in which last-mentioned form said section is still in force. Respondent asks that for greater certainty it may be allowed to refer to and use in the hearing of their cause printed copies of the rules, regulations and by-laws of the Association as they have been in force, at respective dates, from the commencement of petitioner's membership until the present time. Respondent admits the making of the contract by petitioner with Nichols and Helmer, the subsequent advance in price of wheat which hindered petitioner from fulfilling his contract; that he notified Nichols and Helmer of his inability to fulfill the contract, and that thereafter Nichols and Helmer rendered petitioner a bill for moneys which became due to them on account of the non-performance of such contract by petitioner, such moneys being the difference between the contract price of the wheat and the current market price; that the respondent is not advised, save by the petition, whether the contract matured on the 6th of January, 1872; but admits that the time of rendering said bill was the real date of the maturity, or closing up of the transaction between the parties. Respondent admits the fact of the charges being preferred against petitioner, and the bringing of the complaint against him, before the Board, by Nichols, but respondent denies that the petioner protested against any action of the Board of Directors in the matter, on the ground that he had not violated any rule of the Board of Trade, and says that in point of fact petitioner admitted that he owed the balance so claimed, substantially as claimed, but did not know the exact amount, and he further said that he had been and was unable to pay the claim and called attention to the fact that the claim arose more than a year before the hearing or before the preferring of said complaint, and at a time when there was a rule of the Board providing that complaints for violation of contracts should be entered only within one year from the maturity of such contract; that the petitioner made no other defense, and after the usual consideration the Board of Trade decided petitioner should be suspended, for failure to comply with said contract, and the Secretary notified the petitioner of such suspension, which was publicly announced on 'Change, and which has ever since barred petitioner from the privileges of a member of the Board. Respondent says that the said proceedings of the Board of Directors in the matter were regular and in accordance with its General Rules, and were authorized by the charter of the corporation and such General Rules; that the petitioner, when he became a member of the Board of Trade, consented to be governed by and respect the rules of the same, as they then existed or might subsequently be amended, and signed in a book kept by said Board of Trade for signatures by members thereof, a memorandum as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, do, by our respective signatures, and by virtue of our membership in said corporation, hereby mutually agree and covenant with each other, and with the said corporation, that we will, in our action and dealings with each other and the said corporation, be in all respects governed by and respect the rules, regulations, and by-laws of said corporation as they now exist or as they may be hereafter modified, altered, or amended.

Respondent submits that the petitioner was fully bound by the rules of the Board of Trade as they existed at the time of the making of the complaint, and were authorized to proceed in the matter, under such rules as then existed, and that it is not the fact that said section quoted, being Sec. 9 of Rule 5 of said Board of Trade, as it was in force at the time of the making and hearing of said complaint, was inapplicable to the case, nor that the Board of Directors could not rightfully act under and in accordance with such section as then existing; that the Board of Directors had power to suspend a member under such rule; that the making of said rule conferring such power on them was not an improper or illegal delegation of authority, but a rightful exercise on the part of the Board of Trade of its power to establish rules, regulations, and by-laws for the management of its business; that the petitioner became a member of the Board of Trade under a rule of the Board which assigned to the Board of Directors the duty of passing upon applications for membership, and devolved upon said Board of Directors the sole power of approving of such applications; that the exercise of the power of discipline, so far as temporary suspension of a member is concerned, as in the case now under consideration, could not, with any advantage, remain wholly with the Board of Trade, composed, as it is, of over 1,400 members, attending but a short and busy period during each business day the general meeting on 'Change, but it would be a great injury, and prove practically inexpedient and impossible to have such matters attended to by full meetings of the Board of Trade, and the standing of said Board as a corporation would be materially damaged and its influence crippled if it were necessary that charges such as the one in question had to be preferred before and investigated by full meetings thereof; that it was proper and expedient that such charges should be referred to such a body as the Board of Directors, having been chosen by the members for the performance of such duties, having in charge the interests of the Association, and, being representative men of the corporation, well fitted to act in such matters. Respondent submits that the proviso in Sec. 9, Rule 5, adopted and in force Sept. 19, 1871, and continued in force until Oct. 8, 1872, and which proviso read as follows: "Provided, complaints for violation of contract shall be entered only within one year from the maturity of such contract," was repealable; and that, as to any matter which did not become barred by the terms of said proviso, while it was in force, such proviso was inapplicable after its repeal; that the contract in question did not seem to have been made with respect to said proviso, or to the rules as they existed at any particular time; that said proviso was in force for only about nine months after the maturity of said contract; that the right of complaint in said matter was not barred by said proviso, because it was repealed within less than one year after the maturity of said contract, and could not be set off as taking away the right of complaint; that had the proviso remained in force for a full year after the maturity of such contract, the Board of Directors would not have entertained the said complaint, because they would then have considered that the parties complaining had neglected, during such year, to make their complaint; but, as the proviso had been repealed when the complaint was made, and no policy of the corporation was disregarded, and no rule of the corporation contravened, by hearing or seeing such complaint, and the fact of the petitioner thus complained of was admitted by him, it was in the power and discretion of the Board of Directors to act in the matter of said complaint as they did. Respondent admits that, to be a member of the Board of Trade is an advantage when contracts are faithfully kept, but is ignorant of the exact value of such membership to petitioner; denies that petitioner should be reinstated as a member. After admitting and denying several of petitioner's minor allegations, respondent makes the usual prayer that the writ of mandamus be denied, and that respondent may be dismissed with his costs, etc.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Examination of Charges Preferred Against Firemen and Police Officers.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. No disturbance occurred. "Sandy" Shay, foreman of Engine No. 13, was charged with a dozen different offenses by pipeman Malatesta, who was up the other day on complaint of Shay. Nearly two hours were occupied in hearing testimony in support of the charges, but they proved to be very frivolous. Malatesta tried to prove that Shay had called him a "thing," a "brute," and a "hog." He did not succeed in convincing the Commissioners that such terms were used as insults, and, failing to sustain the other imputations, the case was dismissed.

Policeman James McGowan, of the Sixth Precinct, was arraigned for having been drunk and neglecting his duty. According to Capt. Lull's statement, McGowan was in company with a notorious character named O'Hara for an hour and a half, and assisted him in drinking about a quart of whisky. Both were brought to the station and locked up. In the morning Justice Scully heard the testimony, and fined the officer $15. The witnesses for the defense testified that McGowan acted like a brave man, having arrested O'Hara and taken him to the police station after a desperate struggle; that he was perfectly sober, and committed no disorderly act. Capt. Lull's statement being made up principally of heresay evidence, and there being some doubt about McGowan's guilt, it was decided to postpone further consideration of the case until this morning, and summon the witnesses who testified against the officer in the Police Court. At first it appeared as if a practical joke had been played on McGowan (he is a new recruit), and the Board were indignant; they, however, became satisfied that the charges were not without some foundation, and, to hear the whole story, tabled the case until the time stated.

While the Board was in session a trial policeman, named H. M. Durnbus, who has been doing duty for ninety days in the Twelfth Precinct, came in and presented his belt and star to the Commissioners. He did not want them any more, he said, as he had been discharged. His roundsman, who was a "d—d Luxemberger," had reported him as unfit for a policeman. He urged that he had furnished the best of recommendations as to his qualifications, and considered his dismissal the result of "spite." Commissioner Wright endeavored to convince him that he had not been discharged; he had been reported as unsuitable for a policeman; that was all. Durnbus, however, would not be convinced; he wouldn't have been discharged for $100; he "vas shust as goot as another man, unt it vas wrong do durn him out." Finally, departing, he consulted a lawyer; and, coming back, demanded his star and belt. They were not returned, and he went away, denouncing Mike Shack, the roundsman, as "a d—d foolish poy."

KEEPING BACK WAGES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Well knowing that you are always willing to use the influence of your powerful paper to help the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed, we have ventured to address to you, and through you to the public, a few lines to call the attention of our business-men, and the public generally, to what is fast becoming a great and crying evil, as well as a great oppression and wrong to a defenseless and hard-working class of our fellow-citizens, whose condition will, I have no doubt, receive the sympathy of the public. I allude, on behalf of my fellow-workmen, to the practice of many of our manufacturing establishments, of keeping back the pay of their work-people, and having no regular stated time for payment, and doling out to them, at irregular periods, a sum so small that it is of no use to them, and is barely sufficient to keep soul and body together, leaving their wives and children in a half-starving condition, unable to obtain the necessaries of life. The employer and his family live in luxuries; and are able to attend a fashionable church, and worship God in a richly-upholstered pew; and then roll home in a costly family carriage; while his poor work-people and their families must drag out existence in some miserable dwelling, unable to dress their wives and children decently, or at least sufficiently so to enable them to attend church or a Sabbath-school, at which the children would learn some moral lesson which would, during the next six succeeding days, have a restraining influence on their lives and conduct.

You would be surprised if I should tell you that it is the practice of many employers in this city to pay their work-people no more than $3 per week, and they keep the rest back till it amounts to hundreds of dollars, which the poor workman is unable to get, and, in many cases, he is threatened with being discharged if he dares to ask his employer for it, or any increase in the weekly sum which he is in the habit of paying to his people. Now, Mr. Editor, we will leave you and the public generally to judge how a married man is to pay his rent, his grocer and butcher, and the many other incidental expenses of a family, if he is thus deprived of the fruits of his industry and toil. How can toil be sweet when it is robbed of its just reward in the way above indicated? The result is to induce laziness and improvidence, and a feeling of indifference that is very demoralizing in the working-man. I have no doubt that much of the drunkenness and immorality that exist among the working classes can be traced to the cause above named, as it destroys the incentive to industry and morality, without which the working-men, or any other, must sink deeper in the scale of moral being, and become more susceptible to all the evil influences with which they may be surrounded, and make them more listless and unhappy.

The evil practice above alluded to is practiced more especially by the sash and blind factories and planing mills, but the worst of all are the machine-shops and foundries. Some of the latter might be mentioned who owe their poor work-people from $100 to $300 and $400 each as back wages, none of which they are able to get; and yet some of these men are investing large sums in suburban real estate, and building for themselves and families fine palatial residences, which must not only cost a very large sum to build, but a small fortune to maintain annually; while their work-people are unable to pay the rent of decent apartments in the city, or near their employment, and are often obliged to move from place to place, because their landlord and other creditors are unable to wait for their pay, or give them further credit.

We hope that these few lines will have the desired effect, and induce the men above alluded to to deal more justly by their work-people, and act more honorably and honestly in the future. Yours respectfully, PHILIP WATSON,
In behalf of his Fellow-Workmen.
CHICAGO, July 22, 1873.

The Sharp Corner.

Everybody remembers the "sharp corner" of Randolph and LaSalle streets, where Ibach & Schick were wont to provide for their patrons at one of the best restaurants in the country. The fire scattered the firm, and each member started out on his own hook. Now Mr. Philip Schick has associated himself with Mr. Henry Metz, a gentleman well-known as an importer and dealer in German wines. He will be pleased to crush a flask with his old friends at Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph street.

THE POLICE MUDDLE.

The Mayor Will Personally Investigate the Sheridan-Washburn Row.

Statement of His Honor Concerning the Authorship of the Celebrated "Post" Article on Sheridan.

The Mayor is apparently not satisfied with the reply of the majority of the Board of Police to his communication requesting them to give him the details of the disgraceful scene of last Friday, and he has decided to have an investigation in his office next Saturday afternoon, in order to learn the facts. The inquiry will probably be open to the reporters, and, if it is, the views of Commissioners Wright and Mason will be made public. They have said very little thus far about it, but they believe Sheridan to be wholly responsible for the disturbance. His Honor desires to know if there was "sufficient provocation," having little official knowledge of the occurrence now, and the result of the session will determine whether Sheridan's charges against Washburn are to be entertained, or thrown into the waste paper basket.

Yesterday afternoon, the Mayor sent the following communication to the Board:

Hon. Carlile Mason, Mark Sheridan and Levi P. Wright, Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I propose to have an investigation of the charges preferred against Supt. Elmer Washburn by Commissioner Mark Sheridan, on Saturday, the 29th of July, 1873, at 2 p. m., in the Mayor's office. Please be present, as I desire to hear your respective statements. Respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

A similar notice was sent to Supt. Washburn, a request being added for him to be present with such witnesses as he desired.

The Board made no reply, considering one unnecessary, but the Commissioners said they would attend, and give detailed accounts of the row if asked to do so.

Commissioner Sheridan has not yet prepared charges against Sergt. Hood and his subordinates for maltreating prisoners, and will probably not do so before Saturday. He says he has to see many of the alleged victims, one especially, a man "worth a quarter of a million," who was brutally treated in the Fourth Precinct Station. He claims that he has been watching the Bridgeport police for four months, and that the Board and Superintendent have not aided him in bringing the officers to justice and punishment. He proposes to stop the "iniquitous practices," and will commence with Sergt. Hood, and go down until the last officer who assaults and beats an inoffensive, hard-working people is reached and dealt with as his conduct deserves.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

The following card appeared in the *Evening Journal* of yesterday. As but few persons saw it, it is republished:

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

There being some curiosity in the community to understand what it is that I allege against Mayor Medill, in "conspiracy" against myself, permit me to submit the following statement from the late Commissioner Reno, to-wit:

CHICAGO, July 23, 1873.—I do hereby testify to the best of my recollection, that I, Charles Reno, was present at noon-time in the Mayor's office, when Mayor Medill appeared to be dictating an article to Mr. Blakely, to whom the Mayor introduced me then and there. As the defamatory article against Police Commissioner Sheridan appeared in the *Post* on the same afternoon, I furnished to Mr. Sheridan that I had been present when the article had been dictated by Mayor Medill to Mr. Blakely, of the *Evening Post*, in the Mayor's office. The article corresponded with the statements of the Mayor made to me on two previous occasions, to wit: That Sheridan is shielding thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes; and that Mr. Sheridan was fully justified in making the statements he did to the reporter of the *Times*. C. A. RENO.

I have the above statement of Mr. Reno, ex-President of the Police Board, to speak for itself. Let the public judge. MARK SHERIDAN.

This "card" is a supplement to what Commissioner Sheridan has often asserted: "That newspaper articles attacking him were dictated by persons on the north side of the City Hall." This assertion he seeks to prove by the testimony of ex-Commissioner Reno, but the "card" above published is at variance with the facts; and, if Mr. Sheridan can produce nothing stronger in support of the imputation, it must be considered groundless. In the first place, Mr. Reno did not write the card. "Little Joe," a reporter of the *Staats Zeitung*, is the author, although Reno signed it. Sheridan did not write the first and last paragraphs; Andrew Shuman, an editor of the *Journal*, wrote them.

The Mayor was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter for a statement in reference to the charge, and said that, during the police imbroglio in February last, Mr. Blakely came into his office and asked him some questions about the law points involved. He gave him his opinions, requesting him not to print anything he said, as he did not wish his views to be made public until the proper time came. Mr. Reno came in while Mr. Blakely was conversing with His Honor, and the latter introduced him to the editor of the *Post*. Mr. Blakely took no notes of the talk, and, as he was there between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Mayor cannot understand how he could reach his office and write a lengthy article for the paper issued the same afternoon. The Mayor denied having told Mr. Blakely anything more than he had told many others, and added that, whatever others might think of it, he considered it not very honorable on the part of Mr. Reno to come forward and make statements about a private conversation.

The fact is, the article in which Mr. Sheridan claims he was villified was in the local column of the *Post*, and, as it was very lengthy, the reporter who made it must have devoted several days to getting points. Mr. Blakely does not write local items, and hence Sheridan's charge that Mayor Medill "dictated" the article is clearly unjust and false.

Mr. Sheridan brought in the article to the Mayor, and asked him if he had written or dictated it. He was very angry at the time, and His Honor told him (neither denying nor admitting that he was the author of the article) that he did not propose to hold himself responsible for what the newspapers said about him; that he would father nothing to which his signature was not attached. The Mayor says he intended to tell him what he had told Blakely when he became calm, but it passed out of his mind, and Sheridan never called attention to it again except when he was in bad humor.

This attempt of the Commissioner from Bridgeport to create sympathy is useless, for the facts prove that his charges are not worthy of belief.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The brilliant and vivacious evening luminary, the Chicago *Journal*, is to be owned by a stock company. Is this to let the military stationed here have an organ?

A negro named Andrew Morris was fined $100 yesterday morning, by Justice Banyon, for stabbing his ex-wife in the shoulder, on Tuesday evening, because she said she suspected that he was not true to her.

A little boy, 2 years old, son of Mr. A. Little, of No. 193 West Washington street, has been lost from his home since Tuesday afternoon. He wore a light calico wrapper; has light hair and dark eyes. His parents are exceedingly anxious to know of his whereabouts.

The Newsboys' Home will be opened to the children on Saturday. It is proposed to give the boys a dinner on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Home, No. 44 LaSalle street, to be paid for by voluntary contributions. There will be an appropriate dedication service on Sunday evening.

The *Journal* dramatic critic is still apparently addicted to his famous "asphyxiating lotion." He got an old sermon of his badly mixed up with his notice of "School" at Hooley's,—which, by the way, was not written by Cardinal Richelieu.

The ladies of St. Paul's Methodist Church will hold a sociable this evening at the church, on Maxwell street, west of Halsted. No admission fee. Ice-cream and berries will be provided for all who wish to purchase them, the proceeds to go to the carpet fund of the church.

Mr. A. W. Edwards, late Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary, and now editor of the Carlinville (Ill.) *Democrat*, says that the youth who went to the Penitentiary and was pardoned out by Gov. Beveridge, under the name of "Handy Andy," is not the confirmed ruffian who enjoyed that distinguished title.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Christian Doerr, three-story and basement brick, 20x60 feet, No. 219 Fifth avenue; Moses Jones, two-story and basement brick, 23x42 feet, No. 53 Ada street; H. Hanson, four-story and basement brick, 23x80 feet, No. 184 North Clark street; John Macauley, two-story and basement brick, 44x38 feet, Nos. 84 and 86 Lincoln avenue.

The latest victim by kerosene oil is Mrs. Oleson, who resides at the corner of Townsend and White streets. On Tuesday evening some friends called upon her, and, wishing to give them some warm coffee, she attempted to start a fire. To hasten the combustion of the coals she poured oil upon them while they were on fire, the result of which was an explosion and the burning of Mrs. Oleson. Her injuries are not believed to be fatal. She was removed to the County Hospital.

The general impression with regard to Bridgeport is that its sole productions are smells, bullies, and turbulent Police Commissioners. This is erroneous. It has a Juvenile Reformatory, under the direction of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul. A visitation was made to the Reformatory on Sunday last, for the purpose of devising some means of relief. This question was referred to the several Conferences at their next monthly meetings.

Of course, everybody knew there would be a howl from St. Louis when the announcement of our far superior population was made. The *Republican* of that desolate city, having just reached the current news of the period of the last Federal census, says that Chicago's population is 298,977. What is the keynote of the *Democrat's* howl? Or has its last importation taken the hint, and left Chicago matters alone?

A man named Dennis Callighan was run over by the cars of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Stewart avenue, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He had bought a ticket for Broomer's, and, supposing the cars would not stop at that place, jumped off while they were in motion. In jumping he slipped and fell, and, being run over, was almost instantly killed. At the inquest, yesterday afternoon, a verdict censuring the railroad company for not stopping at points to which they sold tickets was rendered. The death was said to be accidental.

On Sunday afternoon last an athletic contest came off on the prairie southeast of the Powell House, for a wager of $50 a side, between D. Maloney and Thomas McGann, workmen in the South Side and North Side rolling-mills respectively. It was witnessed by an orderly assemblage of four or five hundred people. McGann was successful in the running jump, but was defeated in three jumps. In high jumping, the men were about equal. The North Side representative also proved himself superior in trials of strength, surpassing the other in throwing the sledge and weights of fifty, twenty-five, and twelve pounds. A large sum of money changed hands, without in any manner disturbing the good feeling existing among the spectators.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sent in from Box 146, and soon afterward a general alarm was given. Flames were discovered in the row of wooden buildings extending from No. 188 to No. 196 North Wells street, owned by Adam Nelson and O. Meline. The buildings were damaged to the extent of about $13,000. The losses were divided among the following persons: L. Ehrhardt, $800; insured; Ole Haagensted, $500; insured; O. Summers, $250; uninsured; S. O. Sloan, $500; insured; M. Carleson, $600; insured; Mary Atkins, $200; Otto Wehmam, $400; insured; Nellie Bangston, $600; insured; F. H. Elder, $200; insured. It is not definitely known how the fire originated. The entire losses will not be far from $4,000.

It is always refreshing to observe an unpleasant person take hold of a weak and impotent dotard by the hand and help him along, as the *Times* does the *Journal*, if one is sure there is no intimation of bunko or other form of guile about the transaction. The *Times* puts out its dirty paw to the poor, old, imbecile *Journal*, and assures it that it would not take an advertisement, and that it ought not to, and a great deal more. It appeals to the poor old dotard to turn up its nose at THE TRIBUNE. This is well enough, but when the *Times* says—well, the *Times* is an irresponsible concern anyhow. Dr. H. A. Johnson, for a long time Mr. Storey's medical adviser, professionally pronounces him a "monomaniac," which Webster defines as one "affected with mania, or a partial derangement of the intellect." Poor old gentleman.

We learn that a number of prominent West Side gentlemen contemplate the organization of a first-class seminary for girls and young ladies, to be located in the vicinity of Union Park. The West Division has great need for an institution which, embracing primary, intermediate, and collegiate departments, shall afford the best advantages for a thorough and systematic education. Mrs. A. E. Bates, a lady of experience and rare executive ability, who has taught with remarkable success in similar institutions, will be at the head of the Seminary. She will bring into practice all the modern systems of teaching now successfully practiced in the Eastern schools, and will have in the various departments able assistants. Among the interested in this movement are the Rev. Drs. Kittredge, Goodwin, and Helmer, S. M. Moore, Esq., and other well-known citizens. Arrangements as soon as completed will, we presume, be duly announced. The Seminary will open at the beginning of the usual academic year, and we shall watch its progress with lively interest.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The following is the range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 28 West Madison street, every half-hour, as follows:

7:30 a. m.	75	1:00 p. m.	93
8:00 a. m.	77	1:30 p. m.	93
8:30 a. m.	79	2:00 p. m.	94
9:00 a. m.	82	2:30 p. m.	95
9:30 a. m.	85	3:00 p. m.	95
10:00 a. m.	87	3:30 p. m.	93
10:30 a. m.	88	4:00 p. m.	90
11:00 a. m.	90	4:30 p. m.	90
11:30 a. m.	92	5:00 p. m.	88
12:00 m.	94	5:30 p. m.	87
12:30 p. m.	93	6:00 p. m.	86

AN INDIAN VENDETTA.

Recent Troubles in the Indian Territory—A Series of Terrible and Disgraceful Tragedies.

Creek Agency, C. N. (July 18), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

I have no doubt that intelligence has already reached the *Republican* of the terrible series of tragedies which have recently been enacted in this nation, by which we have lost several of our citizens, including Col. Tim. Barnett, one of the most prominent and respected of our leading men.

I have not been able to obtain any reliable information concerning the exact cause that originated the difficulty which has so fatally terminated, if it may be said to have terminated when one views the high feeling which still prevails. A quarrel, however, in some way grew up, about a woman living on Col. Barnett's cattle ranche, between that gentleman and a man by the name of Gray. Trouble has plainly been brewing between the two for some time, and their enmity had reached such a point that it was manifest if something was not done to make peace between the two men a personal encounter was certain to result. No efforts at pacification were made, however, or if made utterly failed to effect the desired good feeling, and threats of violence continued to be freely indulged in by both parties. A few days since Col. Barnett seems to have determined to make an end of the matter. Accompanied by two of his friends, all three armed with shot-guns and pistols, he proceeded to the field where Gray was quietly at work, unconscious of the danger threatening him.

Approaching him suddenly, Barnett and his party fired upon him, wounding him seriously but not fatally. By some means Gray managed to make his escape, and with the assistance of two of his brothers sought the shelter of the woods, where he hoped to elude the vigilance of Barnett. The next day, however, showed how utterly hopeless was any such dream. Barnett obtained information in some way of the retreat where his wounded enemy lay hidden, and in his relentless wrath again started on the war-path. It was war to the death with him, and it seems nothing but that would satisfy him. Again, he took two friends with him, one of whom has been known hereabouts as Big Ben, and started for the woods.

Reaching the place where Gray was ensconced, attended by his brothers who were treating him for his wounds, Barnett's party again fired upon the Grays. The affray was not so one-sided this time, for the attacking party met with a warm reception from the three brothers. When the smoke lifted from the scene of the conflict, it showed one of Barnett's men and one of the Grays—the one originally shot—dead, and another one of the Grays wounded, it is believed, mortally.

Of course, as soon as the news of this double tragedy got around, the whole neighboring section of country was thrown into the wildest state of excitement. The friends of Gray especially were greatly incensed, and vowed that his murderer should be punished certainly and speedily. The Judge of the Wewoka District, in which the tragedy occurred, issued a warrant for the arrest of Col. Barnett and his accomplices, and placed it in the hands of the proper officers.

Col. Barnett, however, drew around him a number of his personal friends, and intrenching himself in his house bade defiance to the authorities, daring them to attempt his arrest, threatening to shoot on sight any one who would have the temerity to attempt to enforce the mandates of the Court. Perceiving that the ordinary force of the Court was utterly powerless under the circumstances, the Judge called out the light-horse force of the Arkansas district to assist him in making the arrest. Capt. Bell, in command of this force, with his men, joined the Wewoka light-horse, which had also been called into the field, and proceeded to Col. Barnett's place, which was reached about daybreak. It soon became apparent that the intense feeling that existed against Barnett in the Wewoka force would lead to the most lamentable results, and most likely defeat the ends of justice, and to guard against such an event Capt. Bell placed them in the rear.

Thus arranged, he advanced with his entire command to within a short distance of Barnett's house, when a man was seen running away. Believing that it was Barnett endeavoring to escape, the man was fired upon and killed by Capt. Bell's men. An examination of the body, however, developed the fact that an unfortunate mistake had been made, and that it was a man by the name of Jimboy. After this, entrance was obtained to the house without resistance, although a number of Barnett's friends, well supplied with arms and ammunition, were about the place. Strict search was immediately begun and soon brought to the light Big Ben, the man who killed Gray after he was wounded. He was found secreted under a bed, and was ordered out. He commenced crawling from under the bed, but some motions which he made just as he got his head out led the officers to believe that he intended resistance, and he was thereupon fired upon and instantly killed. Proceeding further in the search, Barnett was found up stairs and surrendered to Capt. Bell, who afterward turned him over to the Wewoka light-horse for safe keeping until he could be tried.

Capt. Bell, however, seems to have been mistaken in his estimate of the control which could be maintained over that force, as was quickly apparent. The intense feeling of indignation which existed among them against Barnett has already been referred to. They regarded him as the murderer of four of their friends, as a man whose crimes had forfeited all right to sympathy or leniency, whose guilt was incontestable, and they had determined that the vow which had been registered over the body of the murdered Gray should be carried out, and the death of their friends avenged. There was great fear that, if the law was permitted to take its course, Barnett's influence and friends would stand him in good place, and he would escape through its uncertain meshes, and the gallows escape a victim which they had adjudged must die. Accordingly he was ruthlessly shot down by the officers who had him in charge. All of these were citizens of his own district and town, members of what is known as Tuckahachee town.

Col. Barnett was a prominent member of the Creek Council, one of the delegates of the nation who visited Washington last winter to protest against any action of Congress looking to the establishment of a Territorial Government over the Indian Territory.

A great deal of bitter feeling still prevails between the friends of the two men who have so suddenly been called from among us, but it is hoped and believed that better councils will now avail to prevent further bloodshed, and that the vendetta may come to an end without more violence.

Abolition of Passes on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

From the Cleveland Leader, July 22.

Commodore Vanderbilt, the recently elected President of the Lake Shore Railroad, has issued his edict abolishing *all* passes. This order applies to all who are not connected directly with the road. So, members of Congress, members of the Legislature, Judges of Courts, editors of newspapers, heavy freight customers, personal friends of the officers of the road, and other distinguished characters will act accordingly. It will be utterly useless to apply for passes. Annual passes already issued will be good till the end of the year.

A Foolish Wager.

Five foolish young Belgians lately laid a wager that they would remain awake continuously for seven days. They kept up all manner of exciting exercises, and drank large quantities of coffee, and one of them won the bet, though with the loss of twenty-five pounds in weight. Two fell asleep after 130 hours, one was seized with inflammation of the lungs, and had to give in to save his life, and the other fell asleep on horseback, and then fell off and broke his arm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Money was easy early at 3@4, and afterwards more active at 4@5¼, with the bulk of the business at 4, closing at 3@4. Sterling was dull at 109¼@109½ for 60 day, and 110@110½ for sight.

Gold dull at from 115⅞ to 115⅝. Loans 4@1 per cent to flat. Clearings, $39,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $265,000; customs receipts, $322,000.

Governments were good and closed strong.

State bonds were very dull.

Stocks were dull and the fluctuations confined narrower limits than yesterday. Early dealings developed increased strength, and prices advanced ¼@1 per cent. The improved feeling continued up to second call, but afterwards there was some weakness in the general list, and prices gradually declined, the market closing at ¼@½ per cent below the best point of the day. The Vanderbilt stocks were the firmest in the general market. The Erie corner was not renewed, and the greatest difference between cash and regular stock was ⅜ per cent., with most of the new loans flat. The Erie transfer office to-day transferred 4,600 shares which came by the Persia. The usual number of reports were circulated about Pacific Mail, but nothing definite transpired. The chief fluctuations were: N. Y. Central, 103⅞, 104⅝, 104; Lake Shore, 93¼, 93¾, 93⅜; Western Union, 90¾, 91⅝, 90¾; Pacific Mail, 36⅜, 37⅝, 36⅝; Union Pacific, 28⅝, 28⅜, 27⅞; Panama, 116¼, 115; Ohios, 40⅜, 40¾, 39⅞; Wabash, 71⅝, 72¼, 71⅞; Rock Island, 110⅝, 111, 110⅝; C. C. & I. C., 32⅞, 32⅞; St. Joseph, 39⅜@39⅝. Erie sold at 60⅞@60⅞ cash, 60¾@61⅛ regular, 60@61 seller three days, and 61 buyer three days.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅞	Coupons '67	119
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118⅝
Coupons, '64	117⅛	10-40s	115⅛
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	114⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅞	New 5s	115⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅛	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	80⅝	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	80⅝	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	48		

STOCKS.

Canton	100⅛	St Paul pfd	72
Western Union	90⅞	Wabash	71⅞
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	83
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93⅜
Wells Fargo	72	Terre Haute	15
American Express	62⅛	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	71⅞	Chicago & Alton	108⅛
Pacific Mail	36⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	104	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅞
Erie	61⅛	C., C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	99
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	93⅜
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	32⅞
Michigan Central	93⅛	Illinois Central	107
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	27⅞
Northwestern	69⅞	Union Pacific bonds	82
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific bonds	100⅞
Rock Island	110⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	100⅞
N. J. Central	102⅛	B., H. & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	51⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—winter, 11s 10d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 8d; white, 11s 5d@11s 9d; club, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 63s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LONDON, July 23—5 p. m.—Consols—Money and account, 92⅜@92½; 5-20s of '65, 94; do '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie, 46⅜.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £329,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 8,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs unchanged. All other articles unchanged.

PARIS, July 23.—Rentes 56f 45c.

FRANKFORT, July 23.—5-20s of '62, 96⅛.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 23.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 23 cars reported to arrive, 612; total for the week, 5,185. Market moderately active at yesterday's prices for all grades, with a shade weaker feeling on common stock. About 1,250 were disposed of. Sales: 254 Illinois steers, 1,159@1,444 lbs, $5.25@6.37½; 118 Ohio steers, 1,084@1,324 lbs, $5.25@6.25; 20 Ohio cows and heifers, 767 lbs, $4.25; 280 Indiana steers, 1,013@1,330 lbs, $5.25@6.25; 199 Missouri steers, 1,107@1,436 lbs, $5.60@6.62½; 52 Missouri cows, 902@918 lbs, $4.60; 22 Missouri heifers, 866 lbs, $4.50; 181 Kentucky steers, 1,279@1,430 lbs, $5.50@5.55; 18 Michigan steers, 983 lbs, $4.62½; 20 Michigan stockers, 1,291 lbs, $5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including 8 car loads to arrive, 5,800. Total for the week, 14,200. Market active at ½c off on Canada lambs from last week's closing prices. Sales, 1,474 Canada lambs, 59¾ to 71 lbs, $7.00@8.15; 453 Canada sheep, 82 to 153 lbs, $4.50@5.75; 223 Indiana sheep, 75 lbs, $4.37½.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 900; total for the week, 16,800. Market slow for the want of stock; only 4 or 5 loads in the pens. Prices advanced 20c per cwt. Sales of 1,200 Illinois hogs, 192 to 217 lbs, at $4.25@4.35.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—Crude petroleum quiet at $1.85@1.90. Refined steady; September and October, 18c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Business continues to improve with the commission houses, but the jobbing-trade houses are quiet. The market for cotton goods is steady at unchanged prices, with a good package demand for brown and bleached cottons and cotton flannels. Dark madder prints are selling more freely by agents. Fancy cassimeres and overcoatings are in fair request. Repellants are moving more freely. Staple foreign goods show some improvement in first hands, but the jobbers are very quiet. Hosiery is improving.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 23.—Wool rules steady at recent prices. New fleece arrives freely, and there is now a fine assortment to select from. Sales ranged from 45c to 50c, with good lines of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania at 47@50c; pulled steady and firm at 40@50c for superfine, and extra very choice superfine at 52@55c. Combing and delaine fleeces are in demand at 50@52½c for delaine and 55 and upwards for combing.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23.—COTTON—Quiet; unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavier; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.20@5.45; common to good extra, $6.00@6.25; good to choice, $6.30@6.75; white wheat extra, $7.20@8.40; Ohio extra, $6.25@8.50; St. Louis, $6.60@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts, 189,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.39@1.34; Iowa spring, $1.44; No. 2 Chicago, $1.45@1.46; do Duluth, $1.46; No. 1 and No. 2 Milwaukee mixed, $1.48¼. Rye steady; Western, 78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady, with moderate demand; receipts, 169,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 54@56c; rail do, 47@49c; white do, 68@70c; heated Western mixed, 50@51c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 63,000 bu; new mixed Western, 42@42½c; white, 46@51c; black, 41@42c.

WOOL—In fair demand and prices steady; extra Michigan, 47@47½c; domestic combings, 60c; Texas, 28@31½c; pulled, 40@45c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 22@23c.

HAY—Dull.

HOPS—Unchanged; 35@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@30c; Orinoco, 18@19½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 18@19½c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses dull. Rice steady at 8¼@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7½c; refined, 17½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 43@44½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $17.25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; smoked hams, 13 to 14 lbs av, 15½@15½c; middles quiet and firm; long clear, 9c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 16@23c.

CHEESE—Steady at 11½@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Rye, no sales. Corn higher; yellow, 60½@62c; mixed Western, 59½@62c. Oats unchanged; white, 47½@50c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 18½@18¾c.

WHISKY—Held at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but steady; super Western, $4.50@5.25; extra, $5.00@7.00; family, $7.50@9.10. Wheat, dull and lower; red Western, $1.50; amber, $1.55. Corn, mixed Western, dull and lower; 57c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 44@45c; white, 47c. Rye dull at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork unchanged; bacon shoulders, 9½@9¾c; rib sides, 10½c; clear ribs, 10¾c. Lard quiet at 8¾@9c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal at 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firm; spring extras, $5.90@6.70. Wheat grades advanced; No. 1, $1.30½; No. 2, $1.24½; cash or July; $1.18½ August. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 35½c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 28c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 1, 60c. Barley firm; No. 2, 80c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5½c; Oswego, 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 80,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat lower; No. 1 old red winter, $1.55; No. 2, nominal at $1.38@1.40; new red offered at $1.43 for No. 1, and $1.32 for No. 2. Corn steady. Oats lower; No. 1 State, 38c; No. 2, 36c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.85; No. 3 do, $1.65; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.54@1.54½ spot or July; $1.36 August; No. 2 red, $1.55@1.55½. Corn dull, drooping; high mixed, 43½c spot, July or August; 45c September; low mixed, 44½c; white, 51c. Oats a shade higher; No. 1, 40½c; No. 2, 32½@32½c spot; 30½c August.

FREIGHTS—Firm, unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.86½; No. 1 opened at $1.78, closed at $1.76; amber, $1.56½. Corn steady at 47c. Oats, 40½@41c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower, at $6.75@7.00. Wheat dull and nominal; $1.25@1.35. Corn and barley dull and nominal. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at 70@72c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.00. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9c, held at 9½c; clear held at 9¾c. Bacon in better demand; shoulders, 8¾@8⅞c; clear rib, 10c; clear held at 10½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XXX, $6.50@7.50; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn scarce; mixed, 57c; yellow, 60c; white, 75. Oats, 42@43c.

BRAN—Quiet, 80c.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $17. Dry salted meats scarce; shoulders, 8½c. Bacon, active demand, firmer; 9¼@10½@10¾c. Hams, 15½@16c. Lard dull; refined tierce, 8¾@8¾c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fully fair, 9½c. Molasses, no movement.

WHISKY—Active and higher; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.00.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27⅛; sight, ⅜ premium; gold, 115⅛.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales, 1,000 bales; good, 14⅛@14½c; low middling, 17½@18c; middling, 18⅝c; middling Orleans, 18½@19c. Receipts, 365 bales. No exports. Stock, 33,323 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for best grades; others dull; super winter, $4.00@4.50; extras, $4.75@5.50; XX, $5.75@6.50; XXX, $6.75@7.50; family, $7.75@9.00. Wheat firmer; only sample lots selling; No. 3 new fall, $1.20; do No. 2, $1.35@1.38½. Corn firmer; No. 2, 33½@33c in elevator; 45c sacked. Oats slow; No. 2, 31½c in elevator; 34@35c sacked. Barley nominal. Rye firm at 60c.

WHISKY—Dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.50. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon firm for cash lots; shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 10c cash and August. Lard dull; small lots refined, 8½c.

HOGS—Lower; $4.00@4.40.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and easy; extra family, $5.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $16.00@16.50; bacon higher; shoulders, 8¾@9c; clear rib 10¼@10½c, clear, 10¾c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 9½@9¾c; clear, 9¾c. Plain hams, 13@13½c; sugar-cured, 14¼@15c. Lard steady; prime steamer, 8½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 92@93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat very dull; No. 2 Milwaukee Club nominally at $1.34. Corn dull; sales, 17,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 46c. Oats dull; 37c for No. 2 Chicago.

FREIGHTS—Steady; 10½c on wheat; 9@9½c on corn, as to kind of boat.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 23.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.52. Corn quiet; low mixed, 54c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......July 23.

Prop Champlain, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Scow Sea Star, Portage Lake, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Planet, Holland, tan bark.
Schr Elva, Holland, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Margaret Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, coal.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Ludwig's Pier, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow M. W. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood.
Schr Ætna, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr J. Dresden, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Fashion, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Gladiator, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr James Garrett, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Hungarian, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber.
Stm barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Brig Windsor, Manistee, lumber.

NIGHT ARRIVALS, JULY 23.

Schr Gipsey, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Evelyn, Holland, tan bark.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr City of Painesville, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Scow D. R. Owen, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop China, Buffalo, sundries.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, tan bark.
Schr Ontario, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr M. D. Wilcox, Buffalo, coal.
Schr G. Ellen, Hitt's Pier, wood.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Ludwig's Pier, tan bark.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARED.......July 23.

Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 27,393 bu corn, 450 brls flour, 20 pig lead.
Schr Jennie Mullen, Kingston, 12,382 bu wheat.
Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn.
Schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 16,000 bu rye, 12,000 bu oats.
Schr James C. King, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr Lilly Gray, St. Paul's pier, 30 pkgs groceries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 65 bdls iron.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 393 sacks seed.
Brig L. J. Clark, Buffalo, 20,300 bu wheat.
Schr Reindeer, Kingston, 20,027 bu corn.
Schr Collingwood, St. Johnsbury, 18,984 bu corn.
Schr O. M. Bond, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Otter, Sheboygan, 500 bu corn, 350 bu oats, 22 brls beef, 8 brls flour.
Schr A. Bronson, Menominee, 10 brls beef, 15 brls pork.
Schr New Dominion, Collingwood, 14,500 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr John Webber, St. Johnsbury, 10,689 bu corn.
Schr Montauk, Kingston, 21,273 bu wheat.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 10 tons pig iron, 30 sacks corn, 50 sacks oats, 20 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 12 brls pork and sundries.
Schr E. M. Portch, Buffalo, 19,400 bu wheat.
Bark Golden West, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 34,600 bu corn, 1,670 brls flour, 75 bags oatmeal, and sundries.
Stmr Champlain, Detroit, 150 brls flour.
Bark Oneonta, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Stm barge Monitor, South Haven, 25 cords stone, 20 brls cement, 15 brls salt.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Freights were unchanged. Charters were made on the basis of 5c for corn to Buffalo, 11c for wheat to Kingston, and 10c for corn to Oswego, as follows: To Buffalo—Schrs Golden West, Oriental and Hippogriff, corn at 5c; schr Lake Forest and props Scotia and Potomac, corn on private terms. To Port Colborne—Schrs M. Filmore and Philo Scoville, corn at 5½c. To Kingston—Schr Montauk (yesterday p. m.), wheat at 11c. To Oswego—Schr J. G. Mixer, corn at 10c. To Ogdensburg—Schr Dashing Wave, corn on private terms. To New England via Sarnia—Prop Montgomery, corn, through. Total capacity equal to 20,000 bu wheat, 240,000 bu corn. The schr Kate Kelley was chartered for wheat to Kingston at 11c; capacity, 16,000 bu.

BUFFALO, July 19.—Charters reported by H. H. Smith, Esq.: Brig N. M. Standart, coal to Chicago at $1.12½ per ton; schr Atauuto, coal to Chicago, up-town dock, at $1.25. Reported by Capt. Tom Collins: Schr Preble, stone to Cleveland at $3.00 per cord, free; schrs Hanna, Atmosphere, J. Kelderhouse, coal to Chicago at $1.12½, free; Col. Cook, salt to Cleveland at 6c per brl, f. o. b.; schr Amaranth, coal to Chicago at $1.20, free, to North Rolling Mill.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—PASSED UP—Props City of New York, Arabia, Pacific, Cuba, Anaxes, Alleghany, Mineral Rock, Pringle, Ontonagon; barks Racine, O. J. Wells, Emma Coyne, Massalon; schrs Monticello, Corsican, Dakota, Athenian, Mather, Home, Alderbaran, Kilderhouse, F. J. King, Atmosphere, Zack Chandler.

PASSED DOWN—Props Rocket, Mohawk, City of Toledo; barks L. C. Woodruff, Pensaukee; schrs Jamaica, Mary, Battle, C. H. Johnson, Harvest Home, S. F. Gale.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—PASSED UP—Props Sanilac, Scott, May Flower, Isaac May and barges, Geneva and barge, Tempest and barges; schrs Melrose, Kingfisher, Selkirk, Trenton, John Miner, Rising Star, Harriet Ross.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Huron City; bark Tanner; schr Denmark.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 23.—The steamer Katie arrived last evening towing the canal-boats Dictator, from Peoria, light, for LaSalle; Gen. McClellan, from Chillicothe, loaded with corn, and the Paramount, from Hennepin, with corn. Arrived to-day, the canal-boats Leviathan and Monitor from Peru, both loaded with corn. Nothing departed. The canal-boats Gen. McClellan, Paramount, and Essex all passed into the canal with corn for Chicago. Nothing passed out. Nine feet of water on the mitre sill of Lock 15. Five feet of water reported on Kickapoo Bar. The river is slowly falling.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 23.—Arrived: Waterloo, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn. Cleared: Georgia, Joliet, 87,989 feet lumber; Gold Rod, Lockport, light; Contest, Morris, 75 brls lime, 30 brls salt, 10,977 lbs merchandise; North Star, Ottawa, 87 tons coal, 8 m lumber, 100 m shingles; Industry, 77,000 ft lumber, 6 m lath, 200 posts, 25 m shingles; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 13,974 ft lumber; Board of Trade, Marseilles, 12 tons coal, 16 tons pig iron; Gold Hunter, Henry, 81,348 ft lumber, 5 m lath; Galena, Willow Springs, light; Siege, Willow Springs, light.

The Peerless' Log.

We are indebted to H. D. Haddock, Esq., Clerk of the steamer Peerless, for the following report of her last Lake Superior trip: Stmr Peerless, Allan McIntyre, Commander, left Duluth Tuesday evening, July 15. The schr Pelican was discharging coal. Touched at Bayfield the following morning. While crossing Keweenaw Bay, Wednesday evening, there was experienced a very severe thunder-storm, which seemed to extend all over the lake. Left Marquette Friday noon. The following vessels were there: Props Lady Franklin and Vienna, with consorts; schrs George Sherman, Yankee, Algerine, San Jacinto, City of Chicago, Senator, A. C. Maxwell, Jura, S. A. Wood, S. H. Kimball, Golden Rule, and F. Morell. Passed through the canal Saturday morning. The Chenango was there. The brig Monitor was lying below the Neebish. Met the stmr Keweenaw in Mud Lake. Left Detour Saturday afternoon, touching at Mackinaw and Milwaukee, and arrived at Chicago Monday morning. The Peerless left on her return trip on Tuesday evening, July 22, from Leopold & Austrian's Dock, corner of Washington and Market streets.

Miscellaneous Items.

The system of signals mentioned in the order of the Lighthouse Board (published in yesterday's TRIBUNE), is such that, when the draw is closed, three red lights, arranged in the form of a triangle, will be shown to vessels. The highest (middle) light will be immediately over the pivot of the draw, at an elevation of 28 feet above the level of the top girder, and the other lights will be placed at the summit of the side frames, at each end of the bridge, next the draw span. When the draw is open, three green lights will be displayed as above.

—A trial of an invention for the preservation of life at sea took place in Cleveland on Monday. The invention is that of an Iowa man, and the trial was highly successful.

—The schooner J. B. Bently, which, for some time past, has been a three-and-aft, has had a top-sail added to her fit-out.

—The Kewaunee *Enterprise* says: "The three-masted schooner Ella Doak entered Ahnepee Harbor on Sunday, and will be repainted before she leaves. Being the first large vessel that ever entered that river, there was general jubilating over the occurrence."

—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of Friday says: "A large white schooner is sunk near Old Mackinac, and from the fact that a large three-master was seen near her with her bowsprit, jibboom, and everything forward gone, it was concluded another collision had occurred."

—The Detroit *Free Press* of the 23d says: "As an offset to the slow progress which vessels, for a time back, have been making between Buffalo and Chicago and elsewhere, the recent strong westerly winds have hurried a few of them forward to this point at a rapid rate. The schr Winnie Wing, which, by the Chicago papers cleared from that port on the 17th inst., passed here on Sunday forenoon, making the run in something less than three days, which is a remarkably quick passage."

—The little boat Aunt Betsey, of Kalamazoo, Mich., passed from that place down the Kalamazoo River to Lake Michigan, thence through the lake to Death's Door and to Green Bay, thence up Fox River through Lake Winnebago, and down the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien, and thence up the Mississippi to St. Paul, where she arrived on Tuesday, making the voyage in twelve days.

—Steam tugs engaged in the transfer of vessels through the straits, rivers, or elsewhere have the full control of the vessels towed. They must direct as to the length of lines and the arrangement of the order in which they shall be towed; that proper arrangement and common prudence require that the heaviest draft vessel should invariably be placed aft in the tow of those of lighter draft, and thus, in the event of grounding, collisions with each other may be avoided. The master of the tug should be thoroughly proficient as to the duties pertaining to that position, and know all the channels through which they undertake to tow vessels. If for any reasons the ordinary ranges, lights, or landmarks are obscured, it is clearly the duty of the tug to take such other precautions as may be necessary, either by slowing, stopping, or backing the engine, or sounding the channel. She has no right to dash blindly ahead and rush into danger she either knows or can avoid. Each tug is bound to have a competent lookout properly stationed and vigilantly employed.

—A Michigan paper contains the following: "We learn from the engineer of the Susquehanna that yesterday morning, as they were about eighty miles from Milwaukee, a propeller's cabin was discovered floating on the water some distance off. They were not able to discover any person on the cabin."

—The expedition which set out some days since to rescue the schooner W. Fiske, ashore in Georgian Bay, have returned minus the vessel. On examining her hull it was found in such a forward state of decay as to be not worth rescuing. The expedition accordingly returned as it departed.

—The bark Charles H. Burton was launched at the yards of H. A. Ballentine & Co., in Saginaw, Saturday, at 4 p. m.

—Port Huron middle-ground, which for so long a time has been a serious obstruction to navigation, is being removed by dredging, the work for some time past having made favorable progress. Its location is well known to nearly all navigators who pass that way, yet despite this knowledge, from a variety of causes, including collisions, winds and current, many have grounded thereon and sustained damages both in hull and cargo. It lies nearly opposite the mouth of Black River, and has a navigable channel on either side of it. The present undertaking, we learn, is to be prosecuted until all danger is entirely removed.

—The Kingston *Whig* says: Representations having been frequently but unsuccessfully made to the Government to have a buoy placed in Lake St. Louis, to mark a dangerous spot known to mariners as the Chateaugay shoal, Capt. Archibald McDonald, of Halcomb & Stewart's tug Wren, and Capt. Murray, of the tug Glide, have at their own expense buoyed the shoal, and deserve the thanks of the shipping community for their liberality.

—The Detroit *Tribune* of the 22d says: "The largest sail vessel ever built on Lake Michigan passed down Monday night in tow of the tug George N. Brady, her tow-bill amounting to $200. The vessel is the George Murray, launched a short time since at Manitowoc, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 209 feet; beam, 34 feet; depth, 14 feet. Her carrying capacity is said to be 50,000 bu wheat. She was built by George S. Rand, for J. R. Slauson, of Racine."

—The schooner Harvest Home, during a heavy squall off Grand Island, Lake Superior, last Wednesday night, lost her main-boom, besides sustaining other damage to her outfit.

—On Sunday the schooner Persian ran ashore at Evanston, but was got off without assistance.

—At Bay City the Glenbeulah (burned at Chicago) was to be launched Saturday; also, a new vessel called the Burton, 150 feet on the keel. The Moore was about finished, and would be ready to leave next Thursday.

—A new vessel, the Oliver Mowat, was launched at Mill Haven, Bay of Quinte, on Tuesday. Her dimensions are: 130 feet length, 26 feet beam, 11 feet depth of hold, and will carry 18,000 bushels.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

SALVE.

All Night Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 121 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23.

In the local money market everything continues extremely quiet. The banks have abundance of loanable funds, but are still discriminating against long paper and against a class of chronic borrowers whose paper is offered largely in the open market.

New York exchange continues steady at from par to 25c per $1,000 premium.

THE GREAT INCREASE OF SILVER.

The greatly increased production of silver in the United States and Territories can scarcely fail to have an important effect upon our circulating medium sooner or later, probably much sooner than most people suspect. The new era in silver production inaugurated within the last eighteen months by the development of the Salt Lake mines, the immense richness of which is but little understood yet, is making a supply of silver in the United States far in excess of anything ever known before. It has been found necessary to provide additional facilities at the Assay Office in New York to meet the increased demands upon it growing out of the increase of silver bullion, and the same has already been done at the Philadelphia Mint for the coinage of the new trade dollar. Already, up to July 20, the Philadelphia Mint had coined $400,000 of the new trade dollars, and the San Francisco and Carson Mints are to be set to work at once, the former to coining trade dollars at the rate of $200,000 and the latter at the rate of $100,000 per month of the same coins. A Washington dispatch of July 20 to a New York paper says it is believed there in official quarters "that within six months there may be such a decline in the value of silver as compared to gold as to throw some of these new trade dollars into circulation in this country." Considering that the actual value of the trade dollar on the basis of the relative legal values of gold and silver is $1.20, we do not see any probability of such an event. But the fractional coins of the United States half-dollars and quarters is only at the rate of 94 cents on the dollar in gold, and if the operations of the various mints were directed to increasing the supply of half-dollars and quarters, it is altogether probable that within a year these would supplant the present miserable fractional currency. There is no doubt that, in connection with our greatly increased supply of silver, the discontinuance of silver coins as a standard for currency by some of the nations of Europe will have an effect to greatly depreciate the value of silver as compared with gold. If the price of gold in greenbacks should decline this fall, as is not improbable, to 108 or 109, at which prices it ranged during nearly the whole of December, 1871, and January, 1872, fractional silver coins of the United States would probably come into general circulation. Had the value of silver been as low compared to gold eighteen months ago as it seems almost certain to become soon, it would have come into general circulation then. For the present, silver is still being largely exported, though not so largely in proportion to the production as gold. Out of $4,944,534 of specie exported from the port of New York in the week ending July 19, only $683,175 was of silver bars and silver coin. The production of gold in the United States and Territories has lately been officially stated at Washington at $40,000,000 per annum. Of the production of silver there is no official statement, but it is estimated all the way from $25,000,000 to $45,000,000 per annum. With the recent increase of silver from the Salt Lake mines, it is probable the latter is nearer the actual amount, and that the production of gold and silver is about equal. But while we export less silver than we do gold, we have recently been importing much more silver than gold, and the aggregate amount of silver in the country as compared to gold must be increasing very largely. Thus, from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, we learn that, for the eight months ending February 8, 1873, there was exported from all the ports of the United States $47,718,177 bullion and gold coin, while of silver bullion and coin the total exports during the same time were only $16,245,174. But the imports of precious metals during the same period shows a greater preponderance of silver. Thus, for the eight months ending February 28, the total imports of gold coin and bullion were $6,554,075, while the total imports of silver coin and bullion during the same time were $8,817,416. We find, therefore, that our total *net* exports of gold in the eight months were $41,159,102, or at a rate per annum one-third greater than the total production, while of silver the total *net* exports in the eight months was only $7,427,758, or at a rate not exceeding one-third of the present estimated production of silver in the country.

It seems quite certain, from the above figures, there must have been a large increase of silver and a large decrease of gold in the country in the eight months up to February 28. In other words,

SILVER IS RAPIDLY DISPLACING GOLD

in our stock of the precious metals in this country. This is shown by several additional circumstances. For instance, our imports of foreign silver coins are more than double what they were last year. Thus, in the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1873, we imported $8,575,711 of foreign silver coins, against $3,405,023 in the period ending Feb. 28, 1872. Since February of the present year the increase in the production of silver has been greater than in any preceding period. Every person coming from Salt Lake in the last few weeks gives accounts of the opening of new mines of wonderful richness. The famous Emma mine not only sustains the marvelous accounts of its richness when first opened, but others have been opened near it that even surpass it. In a little district on the Emma hill, three miles long by one mile wide, there are now over twenty mines open, the most of which are paying largely, and in the whole silver district of Salt Lake there are at least forty paying mines. The vast increase of silver coming from these mines, to say nothing of the increasing product of the Lake Superior silver mines, will probably make such an increase of silver in this country within six months that its value, relative to gold, will soon decline to the gold value of greenbacks. On the other hand, it is a great increase of actual wealth, which promises, on a smaller scale, the same kind of stimulant to every kind of business that was experienced from the discovery of gold in California.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116	117
5-20s of '64	117¼	117½
5-20s of '65	118¾	119
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¾	118
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118¾	119
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118¼	118½
10-40s	113½	115¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115½	115¾
Gold (full weight)	115½	116
Gold Coupons	115½	116
Gold Exchange		116
Sterling Exchange	109½@110½	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, July 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Bissell st, between Clay and Willow, e f, 24x125 ft, dated July 8; consideration, $1,000.

North Dearborn st, n of and near Goethe st, e f, 25x188½ ft, dated July 15; consideration, $8,250.

Halsted st, near s w cor of Oneida st, e f, Lot 52, dated June 21; consideration, $1,350.

Hamilton av, between Ellen and Division sts, w f, 25 ft, dated June 21; consideration, $725.

Lowe av, n of and near Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 24; consideration, $625.

Mohawk st, between Menominee and Linden sts, e f, Lot 73, dated July 23; consideration, $650.

Lot 13, in Sub-Block 4, in Sheffield Nursery Block 13, in Sheffield's Addition, dated July 3; consideration, $850.

Paulina st, 193½ ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 24x126¾ ft, dated Oct. 23, 1872; consideration, $2,250.

Depuyster st, 228¼ ft e of Halsted st, n f, 26x101 ft, dated June 19; consideration, $2,125.

Sophia st, 194¼ ft e of Orchard st, s f, 24x123 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $2,225.

Sedgwick st, n e cor of White st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 36, in Field's Block 8, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 15; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 59, in Block 44, Sec 12, 39, 14, dated July 7; consideration, $900.

Lot 3 in Allen's Lot 4, Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

Rebecca st, bet Ashland av and Laflin st, s f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated July 20; consideration, $1,600.

West Congress st, 42 ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 20½x[illegible] ft, dated July 15; consideration, $2,000.

Park av, w of and near Central Park, n f, 25½x111½ ft, dated June 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 3, in Block 2, of w ½, w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14 (except s 30 and e 2 ft of said lot), dated May 10; consideration, $3,000.

Park av, s e cor of Hoyne st, n f, 75x124 ft, dated July 10; consideration, $12,000.

Milwaukee av, 280 ft n w of Girard st, s w f, 50x118 ft, dated July 14; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 25, in [illegible]

North Wells st, n w cor of Park st, e f, 37½x100 ft, dated July 23; consideration, $4,600.

Sub-Lot 7, of Lot 4, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 25; consideration, $1,033.

Lot 26, in Block 43, of w ½ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated April 24; consideration, $1,600.

Fifth av, bet Madison and Monroe sts, w f, 40x119½ ft, dated June 24; consideration, $31,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 30, in Block 3 of Baxter's s w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated July 2; consideration, $425.

Lots 25 and 26, in Block 8, same Subdivision, dated May 29; consideration, $700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 2, in Layton, Martin & Clarke's s ½ n ½ of s w ¼ of Sec 14, 38, 14 (5¾ acres), dated April 25; consideration, $46,000.

South 2 acres of n 3 of w ½ n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Aug. 28, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 35, 37, and 38, in Block 47, in Chicago University Subdivision in Sec 7, 38, 14, dated July 21; consideration, $825.

Lots 1 to 6 and 14 to 20, in Block 4 of Stewart's Subdivision in w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated June 7; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 18, in Block 4, in Heintz's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14 dated July 12; consideration, $700.

Lot 25, in Duncan's Block 7, of Taylor & Kreigh's s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14 dated June 5; consideration, $775.

Lot 17, in Block 1, in P. D. Smith's Subdivision in s ½ n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 12 dated April 19; consideration, $300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Division st, between Crawford and Richmond avs, s f, 20 acres dated March 18; consideration, $30,250.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,815	2,490	5,579	2,033
Wheat, bu	84,080	19,370	67,797	9,420
Corn, bu	273,180	174,795	340,145	242,897
Oats, bu	63,130	12,800	68,478	41,709
Rye, bu	740	1,100	1,198	
Barley, bu		2,750		1,375
Grass seed, lbs	17,540		240	
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000			1,013
Cured meats, lbs	140,120	30,010	245,690	33,270
Beef, brls			271	2
Pork, brls		430	287	
Lard, lbs	23,640	9,500	81,056	28,850
Tallow, lbs	15,880	12,460	1,800	20,000
Butter, lbs	81,990	91,863	47,770	69,261
Live hogs, No	9,206	7,479	8,537	7,150
Cattle, No	2,491	3,361	1,644	1,339
Sheep, No	649	370		
Hides, lbs	67,540	49,538	49,298	37,780
Highwines, brls	45	253	125	409
Wool, lbs	187,654	123,698	272,190	197,460
Potatoes, bu	1,476	944	10	100
Lumber, m feet	1,975	3,447	2,154	1,689
Shingles, m	1,090	1,880	1,237	1,259
Lath, m	50	30	74	320
Salt, brls		4,200	2,758	4,230

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 9,857 bu wheat; 1,780 bu corn; 2,813 bu oats; 120 bu rye; 917 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 44 cars wheat; 639 cars corn; 17,700 bu No. 1 do, 17,800 bu No. 2 do, and 4,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 37 cars oats; 3,500 bu rejected do, by canal; 1 car rye; 1 car barley. Total (718 cars), 338,000 bu.

The case of George J. Brine vs. The Board of Trade was the subject of considerable comment on 'Change to-day, and the ruling of the Judge, reported in our columns of this morning, was generally commended.

The leading produce markets were again quiet, but with more doing in some departments than yesterday, and more of a disposition to sell than usual, though that had not the effect of weakening prices materially, except in oats. Outside of corn the receipts were only moderate, and the shipments were fair. The continued fine weather, though cool, augured well for the crops.

The situation of the dry goods market was without change in any important particular. Only a moderate amount of trading was done in any department, while, if we except staple cottons, the movement was generally sluggish. Prices were steady and uniform. There was an active demand for staple groceries, and for sugars, rice, and coffees the market exhibited a buoyant tone. Side goods ruled quiet and steady. In the butter and cheese markets the changes were unimportant. A liberal amount of trading was done in the former article, but the latter was only moving in a small way. Dried fruits were in good request, and were held firmly all around. Apples, peaches, and prunes were higher, but aside from these there were no quotable changes. Fish remain comparatively steady, whitefish and trout being the only descriptions showing weakness. Hay was firmer in consequence of lighter receipts. Hides and leather remain dull and weak. No changes were reported in the oils, paints, tobacco, and wool markets.

The yard trade in lumber continues fair, without being particularly active. Prices are steady. At the docks the offerings were light and the market rather quiet. The trade in metals and tinners' stock continues fair for the season for certain materials. The firmness in tin-plate continues. Iron was without new features; the demand is restricted to small lots for the supply of immediate wants. Nails met with a fair inquiry at $4.62½ rates. Building materials were unchanged. Common brick is tolerably steady at $6.00@6.50 per m. Wool is meeting with a fair inquiry, and the market rules steady and rather firm for some grades. The receipts are moderate. Broom-corn and hops were without change; the former is in fair order request, and firm, while hops are selling in a small way to the brewers. Timothy seed was in demand and higher; prime sold at $3.10@3.12½, seller August. Clover was firm. Other seeds were quiet and without material change. Green fruits met with a fair inquiry from the local trade, foreign fruits and apples ruling strong. Berries were unchanged. The poultry market was liberally supplied, especially with small spring chickens; and prices for these were lower, while choice large lots brought good prices. Eggs were in moderate request.

Lake freights were in good demand at yesterday's rates, at 4½c for oats, 5c for corn, and 5½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Carriers asked 1c advance early, but shippers withdrew, and only re-entered the market when assured that yesterday's tariff would be adhered to. Corn to Oswego was quoted at 10c. Through rates to New England points were quoted unchanged, at 23c for corn via Buffalo. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat and 240,000 bu corn.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally dull at the advance noted yesterday, at 91c per gallon. There was no demand, buyers holding off, being afraid that the recent excitement has carried the market higher than it can be sustained. Offerings were light. Sales were limited to 50 brls old at 92c per gallon.

Provisions were quiet, but firmer, except on lard, which was again 5c per 100 lbs lower, in view of large stocks of winter and more plentiful offerings of summer product. Mess pork was in fair speculative demand, and about 25c per brl higher, in sympathy with greater strength reported from Cincinnati and some other points. Meats were in good demand for export, and short middles advanced another ⅛c per lb in consequence, with very little offered at any price. Bacon meats were marked up fully ⅛c per lb in sympathy. Beef products were unchanged. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.50@15.55; do seller August, $15.50@15.60; do seller September, $15.40@15.50; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.00@8.05; do seller August, $8.00@8.05; summer do, 7⅛@7⅜c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7⅛@7⅜c for shoulders; 9@9⅜c for short ribs; and 9@9½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7½@8c. English meats, 9⅝@9½c for short ribs; 9⅝@9⅞c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8⅛c for shoulders; 10c for clear ribs; 10¼c for short clear; and 13½@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 50 brls mess pork at $15.25; 250 brls do, seller August, at $15.50; 100,000 lbs short ribs on private terms; 200 boxes Staffordshire cut meats at 11¼c; 60 brls sweet pickled hams (18 lbs) at 10¾c; 50 boxes long cut hams at 11½c; 5,000 lbs bacon hams at 15½c, canvased and packed.

Flour was a little more active, being in better demand for shipment, with a fair local inquiry, both at previous prices. The quotations on winters have recently been reduced, and those grades are in better favor with buyers in consequence, which fact tends to reduce the somewhat disproportionate stocks. The receipts and shipments are about equal in value, neither being large. Bran was unchanged. Sales were reported of 300 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 300 brls do at $7.25; 200 brls do at $7.00; 300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.25; 600 brls do at $6.00; 500 brls do on private terms; 40 brls spring superfine at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,840 brls. Also 100 brls kiln-dried corn meal at $3.30; 30 tons bran on track; 10 tons do at $10.00, both on track, and 10 tons do at $11.00 at the mill. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.62½
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75	@ 4.25
Bran	10.50	@11.00

Wheat was rather more active, and irregular. The light receipts caused a firm feeling early, which resulted in a recovery from the drop of yesterday afternoon, on near options, the range of prices being about the same for the two days. There was no particular change in the tone of advices from other points, and the market eased off again toward the close, under more liberal offerings. The most influential fact was the general one that crop advices point, almost uniformly, to a much better yield than has been anticipated. This caused a weakening in the more deferred options, but had little effect on the nearer ones, the question with them being almost altogether local. The July shorts have been reluctant to fill in, with such a heavy premium as has ruled during the past two weeks. They have kept hoping that the price of cash wheat would recede nearly to the price for August. The gap does not close; and now there are but seven working days in which to crawl from under. The prospect of being able to do this without severe loss is conceded to be poor; as we have barely 200,000 bu of the speculative grade here, and our daily supplies are kept down to the lowest possible point by the fact that Milwaukee is bidding 3c per bu more for wheat than Chicago is paying. It is impossible to count up the amount of wheat short for this month; but if it be anywhere near what it is claimed to be, the short interest are just in the position described in the language of the prize-ring as being "in chancery." And some operators are speculating on the likelihood that the squeeze will be carried into next month. Several buying orders for August were on the floor to-day, which were sent in by parties who thought it safe to invest on this idea. Hence August was strong, while September deliveries were weak. Seller the month opened at $1.19¾, advanced to $1.21¼, and closed tame at $1.20¾. Seller August sold at $1.14@1.14¾, closing at $1.14¾. Seller September sold at $1.07@1.08, and seller the year at $1.05@1.06. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.21@1.21¼ for regular, and nominal at $1.22@1.22½ for hard. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.30. No. 3 do closed at $1.09, and rejected do at 91c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.30; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.23; 1,600 bu do (hard) at $1.22½; 5,000 bu regular at $1.21¼; 38,000 bu do at $1.21; 2,600 bu do at $1.20¾; 400 bu No. 3 spring (A., D. & Co.) at $1.09½; 4,800 bu do at $1.09; 400 bu rejected spring at 92c; 400 bu do at 91c; 400 bu no grade at 57½c. Total, 57,600 bu.

Corn was easier, declining about ½c in a very slow way, owing to heavy receipts, which outweighed the force of the news that Liverpool was higher. The market was unusually active on cash lots, and quiet on options, the former being offered very freely, while buyers took hold liberally at the decline, after it was ascertained that freights were no higher. The short interest was backward about filling in; holding off in anticipation that continued heavy receipts must produce a material decline. There are no new developments in regard to the condition of the corn now in elevator; but the weather of the past week has been highly favorable, and fears of further posting are fast dying out. Seller August opened at 37⅛c, and declined to 36⅝c, closing at 36⅞@37c. Seller the month or regular No. 2, sold at 36⅛@36⅜c, and seller September at 38⅝@39⅛c, both closing with buyers at the inside. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 37c. Rejected was in active shipping request, and ruled strong during the greater part of the session, but fell off at last, closing at about 33⅞c. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu No. 2 fresh at 37½c; 53,000 bu do at 37c; 40,000 bu regular at 36⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 36½c; 42,800 bu rejected at 34⅛c; 24,000 bu do at 34c; 1,600 bu do at 33⅞c; 4,400 bu do at 33½c; 400 bu do at 33c; 400 bu no grade at 26c; 12,000 bu No. 2 at 38c afloat. Total, 213,200 bu.

Oats were active, but very weak, declining ⅝c under liberal offerings. The receipts of advices that the coming crop promises a glorious yield, and some increase in receipts, seemed to cause a general desire on the part of holders to sell out, and "the market" became so weak that it was obliged to sit down on a chair. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 28c, declined to 27½c, rallied ⅛c, and fell to 27⅛c at the close. Seller August sold at 26⅝@27⅛c; and seller September at 26¼@26⅝c, both closing at the inside. Seller the year was nominal at 26c at the close. Cash sales were reported of 36,800 bu No. 2 at 28c; 7,400 bu do at 27⅝c; 37,000 bu do at 27⅝c; 12,400 bu do at 27⅜c; 21,000 bu do at 27½c; 10,000 bu do at 27⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 26c; 1,200 bu do at 25⅝c; 8,400 bu do at 25½c; 600 bu by sample, white, at 37c, delivered. Total, 135,400 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and scarce, which resulted in an upward movement of about 1c. A sale was made early of 400 bu No. 2 at 57c, which was yesterday's price; but there was no more to be had at that figure, and the market closed nominal at 58c for cash No. 2, 56c for do seller August, and 52c for rejected.

Barley was in good demand, and firm at an advance of about 1c per bu on new, seller September, which opened at 83c, advanced to 84c, with 1,000 bu selling at 85c; and closed firm at 84c. Sales were 16,000 bu. The recent speculative jump was owing to the receipt of advices that our Western barley is not panning out well, either in quantity or quality. It seems that a much smaller area was sown than usual, and a large proportion of the yield is tainted, so that the amount of No. 2 received here will be very small. Under these circumstances it will be well for dealers to keep an especially sharp lookout for the products of the sulphur mill, and give them a wide berth. Cash barley was not wanted to-day, but was strong, in sympathy with the option. No. 2 was quotable at 65@70c; No. 3 at 60c; and rejected at 40c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

July 23—LONDON—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast slightly better. MARK LANE—Wheat steadier. English country markets for wheat steady in tone. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week: Wheat, 160,000 quarters; corn, 130,000 to 140,000 quarters; flour, 45,000 to 50,000 brls. French country markets for wheat quiet. Weather in England hot and forcing. LIVERPOOL—Spot wheat quiet; California, 11s 4d@12s 5d; No. 2 to No. 1 spring, 11s 3d@11s 10d. Corn steady.

THE CROPS.

A gentleman traveling on the line of the Northwestern Railway sends us the following as the result of his observations on the 21st:

Wheaton—All the barley is cut, or ready to cut. Oats are excellent in quantity, and will be ready for the reaper in ten days. Corn looks poor. Hay about an average.

Turner Junction—Cutting barley all the way to Geneva. Oats fine, and nearly ready to cut. Corn is poor.

Blackbury Station—Oats and barley look well. Corn poor.

Lodi—Oats splendid; wheat fair; hay an average; corn poor. Are cutting hay, wheat, and barley.

De Kalb—Oats look fine. Barley good; all cut to within a few fields. Corn poor. Wheat fair. Hay about an average.

Malta—Oats continue plenty and good. Barley not so good. Wheat looks rather better. Corn poor.

Creston—Oats very good. Barley better. Wheat and hay fair. Harvesting wheat, barley, and hay all along the line.

Rochelle—Barley fair. Wheat better. Oats good, and plenty. Corn the same as all the way along; it cannot be more than half to two-thirds of a crop.

Ashton—Corn looks poorer. Oats better. Wheat good. Barley fair. Have seen one sample of the new barley; it will not go more than No. 3 at the best.

Franklin Grove—Corn backward and thin. Oats good. Wheat better than the average from Chicago to Ashton. Barley poor.

Dixon—Corn poor. Oats good. Wheat very good.

The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* thus sketches the condition in that vicinity: "A very good crop of clover and timothy has been cut, some of that cut early damaged or spoiled by rains. The acreage of winter wheat in this vicinity is small and the yield light; it is about all harvested. Rye, which is also mainly cut, is only a fair crop. Barley, which has not been sown as largely as in some years past, is ripe, and pretty good yield. Spring wheat, the great crop of this region, will yield better than for three or four years. There is a good growth of straw, and, though the grain does not stand very thick generally, the heads are of good length and well filled out. In the towns of Verona, Fitchburg, and some parts of Oregon, Middleton, and Westport, some damage has been done by chinch-bugs. Elsewhere, though reported to be in considerable numbers, we cannot hear that they have done much harm. The fields are rapidly becoming white for the harvest. Cutting has already begun with early pieces, and others where, though the grain was not ripe, it was thought better to cut it than to leave it for the bugs. Oats are a good yield of straw and grain. Corn looks splendidly, and is growing finely, promising an unusually good crop. Potatoes seem to have kept ahead of the bugs, and are growing nicely, those brought into town to supply table demands hardly ripe as yet."

THE AMERICAN PAPER TRADE.

The *Paper Trade Journal* gives the following information regarding the condition and growth of the American paper trade: During the year 1872 there were in operation in the United States 812 paper mills, owned by 705 firms, and of an estimated value of over $35,000,000. In addition to these there are 39 mills now in the course of construction. The mills employ 13,420 male and 7,700 female hands, besides 922 children, or a total of 22,042 laborers, whose wages amount yearly to the large sum of nearly $10,000,000. Their product amounted last year to 317,387 tons, valued at $66,475,825.

The following figures show the number of mills and value of product given in the census reports of 1850, 1860, and 1870, as compared with the figures of 1872:

	No. of mills.	Value of product.
1850	443	$10,187,177
1860	552	21,216,802
1870	669	48,436,935
1872	812	66,475,825

Mention should be again made just here of the incompleteness of the returns of the census of 1870, as the latter manifestly do not represent the real extent of the paper industry of that date.

It will be seen by the following table what has been the increase of the product of the three leading grades of paper made during the last twelve years:

Kind of paper.	1860. Tons.	1872. Tons.
Printing	65,754	105,451
Writing	11,134	22,970
Wrapping	33,379	113,058
Total	110,267	241,479

The growth of the manufacture of hanging paper is very marked. In 1850 the paper-hanging or wall paper business was quite insignificant, the capital invested being only $49,500, and the product $107,040. In 1860 we produced wall paper worth $2,148,800, with an invested capital of $1,037,800, while in 1872 the product of paper made expressly for this purpose alone amounted to $1,825,500.

We may now institute a comparison between the United States and other countries in respect to the extent of their paper manufacturing industry. The result, as might be expected, is decidedly in favor of this country, which, in fact, ranks above all rivals both in the number of her paper mills and the quantity and value of her product. These facts are condensed in the following table:

Country.	No. of mills.	Product, tons.
United States	812	317,387
Germany	423	180,000
France	404	148,000
Great Britain	274	180,000
Austria	180	72,000
Italy	67	48,000
Russia	68	33,500
Switzerland	20	10,000
Norway and Sweden	20	13,500
Belgium	19	22,500
Spain	17	13,500
Portugal	16	6,000
Canada	16	6,000
Netherlands	10	7,200
Denmark	5	3,600
Total	2,309	1,060,687

A SALT CORNER.

The Saginaw (Mich.) *Courier* of the 29th inst. has the following: "There is considerable activity in the salt market, and the prospects favor a 'corner.' We arrive at this conclusion not from any sudden developments, but from the fact that buyers representing at least two combinations have been actively engaged during the past few days buying not only the manufactured product, but the make of the season to Nov. 1 for cash and sixty-day paper. We hear of at least half a dozen firms who have sold their make at from $1.40 to $1.42, and a number of others have been approached and declined. It is estimated that the purchases of the past week or ten days, with the amount on hand and controlled by the buyers, will approximate 250,000 barrels, and possibly exceed those figures. The market for some time has been brisk, with buyers on hand as fast as the salt was ready for market, and the quotations of $1.40 to $1.50 have been readily realized. Manufacturers have been contented with these figures, and in the even tenor of trade there has been no evidence of any sudden rise or decline in the market, and none has been expected. All at once the fact is presented that there are not 10,000 barrels of manufactured salt on the river north of Carrollton in the market, and many of the works have sold for months ahead. If the statement of a Bay City commission dealer is to be credited, the same condition of affairs exists at that end of the river. If there is a movement here in combination with Syracuse and other dealers to corner the market, the fact has not been fully developed, other in the circumstances we have related. The quotations at Chicago and lower lake ports remain the same as during the past few weeks, except that the quotation 'strong' or 'brisk' is made to indicate the tendency of the market. The salt product of the Saginaw River this year will not fall short of 800,000 barrels, and may possibly exceed 900,000, being a large increase over any previous year. Of this amount between 200,000 and 300,000 barrels have already been shipped. We will say that 300,000 barrels of the balance are controlled by the combinations, leaving in the neighborhood of 200,000 to 350,600 barrels—possibly more, according to the amount to be manufactured—to be brought into market. Wholesale prices are nominally, $1.40 to $1.42, but under the circumstances it may be reasonably assumed that they will advance. One unusual circumstance, which perhaps does not enter into the arrangement, but will assist it, is that a larger amount of salt is being bought for Cleveland and lower lake ports than formerly, the large bulk of Saginaw salt usually finding its way to Chicago and the West."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and ⅝c higher. No. 2 spring closed at $1.21¼ seller the month, and sold at $1.14¼@1.14⅝ seller August, closing at the outside; also, at $1.07¼@1.07½ seller September, and $1.05@1.05¼ seller the year, both closing at the outside. Corn was active and lower, closing at 36⅝c seller August, and 38⅛c seller September. Other grains and provisions were quiet and unchanged. A charter was reported for wheat to Kingston at 11c; capacity, 16,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand and firm at $1.82@1.86 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Meets with the usual demand, and rules firm, especially the better grades, which are scarce. Prices are given below: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were dull and nominal. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Common brick is reported steadier than for some time past. Probably the amount of building this season will compare favorably with that of previous years (last season of course excepted), and, as a considerable quantity of common brick is required, stocks are being reduced and held with more firmness, at $6.00@6.50. Other materials were in the average demand. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $6.00@6.50; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Prices were again quoted firm, the continued good demand and the moderate character of the stocks imparting a confident feeling. Choice yellow for the table is in short supply, and is tending higher, but in other descriptions no immediate change is anticipated. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are the only thing on the market for which there is any considerable activity, and the movement in these is not on as liberal a scale as might reasonably be anticipated at this season of the year. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks remain very quiet. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—In this branch of trade there were no new features deserving mention. Orders were mostly small, but they made a very fair aggregate, and former prices were pretty generally adhered to. We quote: York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 8½@10c.

COAL—Fair activity now characterizes the demand for hard coals, and the market is firm at the late advances. Bituminous varieties remain quiet and steady. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Lehigh, $10.50@11.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light request at unchanged prices, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $10.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply and moderate demand, prices ruling weak at 12@13c. Strictly choice lots are held at 13½c. Sales were reported of 180 cases at 12c; 1,300 doz at 13½c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and easier, as follows: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@72c; jobbing price, 80@85c; mixed feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Under this head there was nothing new to note. The demand from local and outside buyers continues steadily fair, and if we except lake fish, in which there are still signs of weakness, the market is firm. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples continue to meet with a good speculative demand, and are still working upward, an advance of a ½c being established to-day. Peaches also are beginning to look up a little. Prunes are again higher, now firmly held at 14@15c. Other fruits rule quiet and unchanged. We revise our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 14@15c; raisins, $2.30@2.35; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 42@43c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6½@7½c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@9c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—So far as the leading staples are concerned, there is now an active movement, and a firm, healthy feeling pervades the market. Coffees, rice, and sugars are in large demand, and prices are still working upward. Side goods, as a rule, are quiet, but the quoted prices are more generally adhered to than a fortnight ago, and in some lines there are indications of improved rates. Among the changes to-day were an ½c advance in loaf sugar, and a ⅛c in Patna rice. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28½@28¾c; Java, No. 2, 26½@26¾c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23¼@23¾c; common do, 22¼@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, 23¾@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full stearine, full weight, 20@19½c weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8⅛@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9@9¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@13c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 11¾@12c; A, standard, 11⅛@11⅝c; do, No. 2, 11⅜@11½c; B, 11⅛@11⅜c; extra C, 11⅛@11⅜c; C No. 2, 10⅞@10⅝c; yellow C, 10¼@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9⅝@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10⅛c; do prime, 9½@10c; do, fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 6⅛@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6½c; White Rose, 6⅛@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons and oranges were active and firm at the quoted prices. Choice apples are rather scarce and firm. Berries were in fair request at about yesterday's range of prices. Currants were plenty and easier. Grapes sold at $9.00 a case. Prices are as follows: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box; do, repacked, $17.00. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. New apples, 75c@$1.00 per box, or $4.25@5.50 per brl. Raspberries, $2.40@2.75 per case; red do, $2.50@3.00. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00 per bu. Blackberries, 20@30c; Cherries, at $4.50@5.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu; do per box, $1.50@1.75 per box. Currants, $2.50@3.00 per bu, and 45@60c per basket. Pears, $2.00@2.50 per box. Peaches, $2.50 per case. Plums, $3.00 per box.

HOPS—Country and city brewers are purchasing small lots for immediate consumption. Common to choice Western are quoted at 25@45c.

HAY—Owing to a falling off in the receipts, the market exhibits a somewhat firmer tone than on the previous days of the week, but in the absence of anything like activity in the demand holders were unable to establish any appreciable advance. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@14.00; timothy, loose pressed, $12.50@13.00; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $8.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new was noted in the hide market. A quiet feeling still prevails, and the quoted prices are only fairly sustained. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10¼@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9¼@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10¼@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate demand at former prices. We quote:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼	@ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9¼	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	33

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand at the annexed rates:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11⅛@11¼c; less quantity, 11⅜c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were fairly active at the decline noted yesterday. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½ rates; 8d do, $4.87½, 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were without material change. We quote: Manilla rope ℔ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—In this department there was fair activity for the season, and prices were generally well sustained, though there was no special firmness in any department. We quote: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 96c; do boiled, $1.01; whale, 86c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—Old and large-sized chickens were salable; but small springs were plenty and slow at lower prices. Old are quotable at $4.50@4.75; spring, $2.50@3.25. We note sales of 2 coops turkeys at 12½c; 3 coops do at 11@12c; 19 coops chickens at $4.50@4.75; 16 coops spring at $3.00; 20 coops at $2.50@2.75.

POTATOES—The supply is still quite large, the receipts being liberal; but the market is weak and unsettled, under a moderate local inquiry. Prices range from $2.50@3.25 for new in barrels, and ½ bu boxes at 25@30c.

SALT—Activity and firmness are the leading characteristics of the salt market. We again quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.82; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.75, afloat to arrive, and $1.80@2.00 from store.

SEEDS—Timothy was in request for August, and advanced to $3.10@3.12½, cash. Timothy was quiet but firm. Clover remains strong at $5.25@5.50; millet sold at 45c. Other seeds were quiet. Flax is quotable at $1.60@1.65 for next month. Hungarian is quoted at 60@65c; and millet at 40@50c. Sales include 500 bu. prime Timothy at $3.12½ seller August; 1 car do, at $3.10 do; 26 sacks millet at 45c.

TEAS—Are moving with fair liberality so far as new crop are concerned, but old teas are neglected and weak. Stocks are in good shape, and our dealers are looking forward to an active and prosperous fall trade. The following is from the *American Grocer*: "During the year from July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873, the importations amounted to 57,687,577 pounds, after deducting 1,150 pounds of Oolong which was lost at sea in the steamer St. Petersburg, and the bark Kate Carnie. With low prices and increased demand merchants believe that 55,000,000 pounds were consumed and exported during the year; on this supposition, calling imports 60,000,000 pounds, there were 5,000,000 pounds left, which, added to surplus of previous year, leaves a present surplus of 36,000,000 in American market. The reduction in values has been the result, and in many cases tea has sold for less than cost of importation." Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 65c@$1.60.

TOBACCO—We quote the market steady at former prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was quoted firm, with an advancing tendency: Beech, $8.00; maple $9.00; hickory $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—There was no change except in tomatoes, which were in liberal supply and lower. The demand was only fair. We quote: Tomatoes, 30@50c per box; onions, $4.00@4.50; cabbage, 50@70c; corn, 10@12½c per doz; beets, $2.00 per brl; turnips, $1.50@2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 10@15c per doz; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per bu; cucumbers, 15c per doz.

WOOL—Wool is meeting with a fair, steady demand, and the given prices are steadily adhered to. The receipts are not very heavy, and although the market is rather firm for some grades, no immediate advance is at present anticipated. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@42c
Common dingy	38@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,215	14,036	473
Tuesday	2,491	9,205	649
Wednesday	3,200	11,800	1,500
Total	8,906	35,041	2,622
Same time last week	9,810	24,941	1,822
Week before last	9,678	23,875	1,558

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,516	7,865	
Tuesday	1,644	8,573	
Total	3,160	16,438	

CATTLE—There was a liberal amount of trading in the cattle market, with little or no change in prices. The supply, comparatively, was light, reaching only 8,900, against 9,810 for the same time last week, and 9,678 week before last, and this fact, taken in connection with the reported advance of ¼@½c at the East, stimulated buyers, and they operated fairly at former rates. The average of prices paid was somewhat higher than on yesterday or Monday, which led some to suppose that an advance had been gained, but the fact that the average quality of the offerings was better than for several days past fully accounts for the seeming improvement in values. The attendance of outside buyers was materially larger than on yesterday or Monday—New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Buffalo, as well as numerous smaller towns, being represented in the list, and although—aside from Isaac Wixel and Nelson Morris—their individual purchases were comparatively light, they made a large aggregate, not far from 2,000 head going into their hands. These were taken at $4.25@4.75 for Texas cattle and thin natives; at $4.80@5.15 for medium grades, and at $5.25@5.60 for good to extra. The outside figure was obtained by George Bently & Co. for a car load averaging 1,462 lbs. Local butchers paid $3.00@4.75 for inferior to good lots, while feeders operated in a small way at $3.50@4.50. Calves were plenty and slow of sale at $2.75@5.25. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.65@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.20@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
19	stock steers	843	$3.60
20	stock steers	1,025	4.10
15	stock steers	817	3.80
19	stock steers	986	3.87½
25	stock steers	991	3.90
18	stock steers	1,073	4.37½
10	stock steers	778	3.50
22	cows	851	3.50
10	cows	820	3.50
21	cows	740	3.25
32	extra Texas steers	1,258	5.50
15	extra steers	1,284	6.00
15	extra steers	1,462	5.80
34	extra steers	1,317	5.90
18	butchers' steers	1,103	5.00
34	choice steers	1,310	5.75
20	Cherokee cows	850	3.10
16	choice steers	1,392	5.90
46	extra steers	1,370	6.00
58	good steers	1,258	5.60
20	cows	1,012	3.80
33	choice steers	1,360	6.00
14	good steers	1,355	5.62½
17	butchers' cows	966	3.50
15	butchers' cows	906	2.75
32	good steers	1,169	5.30
17	cows	920	2.62½
16	choice steers	1,408	5.75
35	good steers	1,131	5.40
78	extra steers	1,385	6.25
49	choice steers	1,267	5.65
64	extra steers	1,367	6.10
119	Texas steers	1,142	4.85
15	choice steers	1,432	5.75
16	fair steers	1,074	5.12½
37	good steers	1,218	5.30
84	good steers	1,166	5.40
14	good steers	1,355	5.62½
32	good steers	1,169	5.30
48	choice steers	1,321	5.75
32	extra steers	1,345	6.00
15	choice steers	1,294	5.80
32	good steers	1,181	5.50
20	good steers	1,175	5.50
34	good steers	1,327	5.45
63	good steers	1,170	5.45
33	good steers	1,302	5.60
19	good steers	1,156	5.50
30	good steers	1,198	5.55
17	good steers	1,212	5.60
62	good steers	1,212	5.35
18	Texas steers	1,081	4.75
96	good steers	1,160	5.35
59	Texas steers	1,063	4.80
64	choice steers	1,313	5.80
63	choice steers	1,339	5.95

HOGS—The influence of liberal receipts and the warmer weather was visible in an easier feeling, the extreme prices of yesterday not being obtainable to-day. Buyers were out in goodly numbers and seemed eager to invest, but they were unwilling to pay within 5c per 100 lbs of yesterday's rates, and at this reduction the bulk of the day's business was transacted. Sales were effected at $4.50@4.70 for poor to common, at $4.75@4.80 for medium, and at $4.85@4.95 for good to choice, with the major portion at $4.75@4.90. The market closed quiet at the above quotations, with several hundred unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	315	$4.70	62	182	$4.85	56	207	$4.95
52	176	4.85	33	285	4.70	56	207	4.80
50	282	4.70	64	180	4.90	20	200	4.70
49	222	4.75	52	240	4.75	45	245	4.70
147	200	4.85	48	264	4.70	49	222	4.85
58	136	4.75	56	177	4.90	212	200	4.90
59	171	4.90	22	306	4.70	49	210	4.85
50	258	4.65	40	256	4.70	59	243	4.75
41	341	4.75	45	187	4.90	55	269	4.75
53	233	4.90	54	190	4.90	57	193	4.75
64	147	4.75	47	218	4.70	22	200	4.85
36	194	4.85	46	288	4.80	54	279	4.50
38	291	4.50	61	232	4.90	165	200	4.85
64	208	4.85	68	208	4.85	65	226	4.90
119	216	4.90	49	260	4.70	65	179	4.85
55	220	4.80	59	230	4.75	61	210	4.85
68	202	4.90	42	236	4.75	55	207	4.70
50	184	4.95	164	214	4.85	42	200	4.85
38	315	4.70	64	212	4.70	42	289	4.70
87	308	4.75	111	223	4.75			

SHEEP—This market was again fairly active and firmer. The supply was larger than for some time past, but it did not prove excessive, and prices were firm at $3.50@3.75 for common; at $4.00@4.25 for medium; and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice. We note the following

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	97	$4.00	101	99	$4.37½	17	109	$5.25
97	83	4.00	50	102	4.75	83	97	4.50
103	...	3.00	26	130	5.25	132	94	4.00
11	130	3.00						

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23.

The receipts at the lumber docks were very light, and consequently a quiet day was passed. There was no particular change in prices, they ruling steady and strong for joists, scantling, and good to choice boards. Shingles sold at $3.00 per m. We again quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.50@17.00; common to medium do, $9.50@13.50; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; 22 feet and over, $11.25; shingles, $3.00@3.25; lath, $1.75@1.82½. We note the following sales:

Cargo schr Kate Lyons, from Muskegon, 206 m strips and boards at $13.75. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr James Garrett, from Oconto, 250 m strips and boards at $13.00; 25 m lath at $1.75. Prop Trussdell, from Depere, 136 "A" shingles at $3.00. Prop Oconto, from Depere, 500 m "A" shingles at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $225; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues fair and prices rule steady, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $65.00@80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.500; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 35c.

STEEL RAILS.

PRICES CURRENT FOR

CODORUS STEEL RAILS,

Made from Native Steel Ore at various rolling-mills throughout the United States:

New, all steel	$115 per ton, currency
New, one-fourth steel	95 per ton, currency
New, one-sixth steel	95 per ton, currency
Rerolling, all steel	65 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-fourth steel	43 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-sixth steel	43 per ton, currency

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Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent,

Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, July 24, 3 P. M.

CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, July 26, 2 P. M.

CITY OF ANTWERP...Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.

CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Aug. 2, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports...$30.00 Currency.

Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,

32 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line.

For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upward.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Russia...July 30 | Batavia...July 26

Java...August 6 | Calabria...August 2

Cuba...August 13 | Samaria...August 9

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,

N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA...Wednesday, July 23.

VIRGINIA...Wednesday, Aug. 6.

GEORGIA...Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,

Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN...July 29

PEMBROKE...Aug. 19

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,

Room 21 Tribune Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

Valuable mill property and timbered lands on [illegible] River, Baldwin County, Ala., known as "[illegible] MILL TRACT." About eight thousand acres of well heavily timbered land, with water communication to [illegible] Bay. [illegible]

ZOPHAR MILLS, [illegible] New York.

A NICE BROTHER TO HAVE.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* reports that a gentleman, while leaning, recently, over the rail at the Natural Bridge, accidentally dropped his pocketbook, containing a considerable sum of money, valuable papers, etc., and that it lodged on a shelf of rock about 120 feet from the top, and it proceeds to tell the following story in connection with it: "After consultation, he determined to lower his brother,—Master Hunter McDonald, of Lexington, a youth of about 12 summers,—and the latter, nothing loth, entered into the spirit of the thing as if it was a matter of fun. Having procured about 200 feet of inch rope, which was doubled, the young man was lowered, guiding himself by a crevice in the wall, on the left of where the famous cedar stump once grew, and, after descending about 100 feet, walked around the narrow shelf to the front of the cliff, where the pocketbook lay. Having secured the treasure, he was successfully raised, and received the warm congratulations of some dozen ladies and gentlemen—among them a daughter of Gen. R. E. Lee—who witnessed the feat from the top of the bridge."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 320 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A SALOON FOR SALE—AT 76 BLUE ISLAND-AV. Inquire at the place.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE OFFERED on easy terms, part cash; also a store to exchange for improved property in the city; druggists in city and country supplied with clerks. McPHERSON & CO., 132 Washington-st.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE AN ESTABlished business, as the party has other business that takes his undivided attention. A small capital required. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

A FINE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, ESTABlished 5 years and having over 100 regular boarders; a good opening for the right party. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

AN INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED PAYING business for sale; rare chance; $3,000 and A 1 man wanted. Call early to-day. KIMBALL & CO., 132 ...

A NICE FAMILY GROCERY ON SOUTH SIDE, doing a strictly cash business, established five years, for sale. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 20,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

AN EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE STOCK OF $22,000 and the good will of a well established and profitable business in a large city in Central Illinois for sale. For particulars and reason for selling address H H, Tribune office, appointing an interview.

BOARDING-HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED for sale. 88 South Jefferson-st.; very cheap.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured. Some very desirable business openings on hand requiring $250 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 132 Dearborn-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SALES AVERAGE $40 a day, will inventory about $4,000; will sell at a bargain, as I am bound to sell; best reasons given. Address proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD DISTILlery of 700 bushels capacity, with all machinery; a bargain will be given. For particulars and plans apply to REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—$4,000 orders now on hand with the first companies and business men in this city. Apply to BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well established business in Elgin; will pay $2,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 68, Elgin, Ill.

GROCERY, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. Rare chance; business good; rent low. Apply soon. 289 West Randolph-st.

IF YOU WANT TO INVEST IN A BUSINESS chance that will bear investigation, call upon us. We will show you 200 business chances requiring capital from $50 to $50,000 which you can trade for, buy for cash and on time. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

ICE CREAM, SODA WATER AND CONFECTIONery for sale, cheap for cash; call and investigate. 274 West Madison-st.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP AND on easy terms; complete; cost $2,300; doing good-paying business. Apply at 24 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF ONE OF THE BEST central business locations on the South Side for sale; two years' lease; low rent; fixtures worth $250. Apply soon to J. R. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 75 South Dearborn-st.

MEN OF CAPITAL, LARGE OR SMALL, CAN find good business openings, and all wanting to buy or sell business interests, or to procure partners, call on CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS EMPLOYING 8 men constant with first-class machinery, for sale; a bargain; every investigation courted. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

MONEY—ENCLOSE STAMP FOR PARTICULARS of the business to JAMES L. WARDEN, Box 758, Laporte, Ind.

OUR FURNISHING GOODS STORE AT 89 WEST Madison-st. for sale or exchange, now doing a first-class business. Our only reason for disposing of this store is we wish to devote our entire time to our South Side store; will sell low for cash, or take city real estate in exchange. This is an opportunity for a man to get an established business. WEBBER & HARKIN.

SALOONS AND SAMPLE-ROOMS—IF YOU WANT to buy a saloon and sample-room we have 50 from $200 to $10,000. Call upon BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE WITH 22 BEDS for sale; reason for selling, death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

SALOON IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER FOR SALE, cheap. $300 will buy it. Apply to T. HANSON, No. 67 West Lake-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS sample-room for sale. Located near one of the best business corners on the West Side. Will be sold cheap for cash, having other business to attend to. Call at No. 5 Blue Island-av.

SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, FOR SALE cheap, at 307 West Polk-st.

THE LARGEST BEER HALL, CENTRALLY LOCATed on the South Side, for sale; daily receipts $100; $4,000 cash required. No one need apply unless this amount can be furnished. Reason for selling and all particulars furnished by R. J. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 75 South Dearborn-st.

VAN BUREN LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP, AT 156, corner VanBuren and Clinton-sts.

WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR THREE SALOONS, two cigar stores, and four groceries. Parties having either to sell will please bring them in, 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

WE GUARANTEE LARGE RETURNS TO BUSIness men who will invest $500 in legitimate business. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st.

$700—A CENTRALLY LOCATED LAGER-BEER saloon on the South Side for sale; daily cash receipts from $25 to $30. Satisfactory reason given for selling.

$...—A barber-shop, none better located, on the West Side (four chairs); first-class custom trade; rent very low. R. J. NOCKIN, 75 South Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$37,000 OR LESS—FIRST-MORTGAGE notes due 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. Will make liberal discount. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn.

I WANT $7,000 CASH, FOR WHICH I WILL SELL three good new houses and lots in Evanston, at the head of College-av. These houses are beautifully located, and are worth $20,000, and the rent of them will pay interest on that amount, and the ground upon which they stand has risen in value at least 25 per cent per annum for the last five years. This is a splendid opportunity for investment in the best suburb in the State. Call at Room 2, 132 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5, or at any hour at my office in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

MONEY TO LOAN—ROOM 2 REAPER BLOCK, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. HOGGES, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 1.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $3,000 FOR ONE YEAR OR longer. Real estate security. Principal and interest will be paid promptly. S 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS ON first-class city property at 9 per cent. Also purchase money notes, almost a year to run. A. S. PALMER, 96 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$1,800 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERty, city or country. Apply by letter, giving description, value, &c., of security. J. SINCLAIR, 6?? Cottage Grove-av.

$8,000 TO $10,000 WANTED FOR ONE OR two years, on two brick buildings on East Madison-st., rented yearly for $11,400. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

$20,000 TO $25,000—A WELL-ESTABLISHED house in this city desires the above amount in their business (first-class), for six months, on good security, and will give employment or interest to the party. Address E 44, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Northwest, to canvass for "A Trip Around the World; in Search of the Castaway." Agents report lists of from five to twenty daily orders, and that to show it is to sell. For terms and territory, address C. S. BURROWS, 94 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents make $10 per day. 88 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR the best thing out to travel on. Call at once, in forenoon, at 84 South Clinton-st., Room 29.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY ARE making $10 to $15 a day, some as high as $20 to $30, selling our great universal household article; 50-cent sample ... Early application for desirable territory necessary. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—SMALL BAY HORSE CAME TO MY stable July 22. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away. F. J. BERRY, ...

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, a gray mare, 14½ hands high, a little windbroken. Finder will be suitably rewarded by H. WHITE, ...

STRAYED FROM CORNER ARCHER-ROAD AND Wentworth-av., Tuesday afternoon, a light chestnut horse, weight 1,100 pounds; $20 reward paid on returning ... above premises.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CHRISTOPHER ..., who left California in March last for Chicago; will call on E. H. COOK, Chicago and Rock Island Depot, Chicago, he will hear of something to his advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MISS ANNIE Mc..., who sailed from Belfast, Ireland, to New York ... by DR. RODGERS, 176 State-st.

$100 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for any information leading to the recovery of a little boy, 3 years old, lost from ... July 22, about noon.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., Northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.:
$48,000 on northwest corner of Fifty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
200 feet running through to Vincennes-av., 206 feet north of Fifty-first-st., or the Park, on the grand South Park boulevard.
120 feet on Michigan-av. near Forty-ninth-st., very cheap.
75x160 feet on the northeast corner of Douglas-place and Calumet-av., very low and on easy terms.
Lots on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood and other streets, very cheap; pavement for Milwaukee-av. paid by the present owner.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE AND lot 201 South Wood-st. Apply at 257 West Madison-st., and look at the cottage.

FOR SALE—NO. 621 ADAMS-ST., 2-STORY AND basement brick. Swell front brick barn. Lot 25 ft. front. $11,500, easy terms. POTWIN & CORBY, 143 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO DOWN PAYMENT, TO PARTY building, cheap lots on Oakley, Leavitt-st. and Irving-place, near Polk-st.; also two nice corners on Monroe and Oakley-sts. All on time to party who will build. POTWIN & CORBY, 143 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT ON TAYLOR-ST., EAST of Ashland-av.; only $1,500, half cash. POTWIN & CORBY, 143 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST DIVISION.
3 lots on Flournoy-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt. Price $1,000 each; ⅓ cash, balance on time.
House and lot on Hubbard-st., between Wood and Lincoln. Price $2,500; $1,000 cash, balance on time.
NORTH DIVISION.
6 lots on Webster-av., between Clybourn-av. and Dominick-st. Price $900 each; ¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.
SOUTH DIVISION.
4 lots on State-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth. Price $2,500; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
The above comprise all the lots that are unsold of the several subdivisions sold by us in the above-named locations, and aggregating over 1,000 lots. Apply to
F. ARNOLD & CO.,
Rooms 5 and 6 Greenebaum's Bank Building.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 136 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON VERY EASY terms, house and lot 50x175 feet, Michigan-av., commanding an unobstructed view of the lake. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new house, 9 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT AND NEAR Central Park; bargains guaranteed; terms easy; free ride to premises. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRE TRACTS WEST, northwest, and southwest from court-house, at bargains. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, WITH ALL modern improvements, brick barns, etc., cheap and on easy terms. Inquire at 499 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—$400—EASY TERMS, LOTS INSIDE OF the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; highest ground in Chicago. Title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 146 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A RESIDENCE at Englewood, a fine brick residence on Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts. Inquire at Room 1, 66 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—11 LOTS, EAST front, 30x194 each, on Calumet-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—3-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 14 rooms, besides closets, pantry, bath-rooms, &c. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ROCK ISLAND CAR SHOPS—10 LOTS for sale very cheap, near Rock Island car shops, in Goodspeed's Subdivision. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2 VERY HANDSOME NEW SWELL-front houses, with brick stables, Nos. 134 and 136 Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Price, $12,700 each. Terms, $2,500 cash; balance on mortgage, for five or ten years. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW BRICK HOUSE on Adams-st., $8,500; lots near Milwaukee and Western-avs.; two of the finest farms in Michigan. R. O. SPROGLE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON-ST.—2-STORY FRAME house No. 19 North Sangamon-st.; lot 40x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW BRICK HOUSE and barn, with handsome corner lot over 100 feet, value $24,000; want third cash, and would take other property for part of balance. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—ON DREXEL-BOULEVARD, 96X120 FT. just south of Fifty-fifth-st.; 144x120 corner of Fifty-fifth-st.; a bargain can be had for a few days; also 48x160 on Madison-av., south of Fifty-sixth-st. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE HOUSE, WITH large lot, in one of the most desirable blocks on this avenue; house 14 or 15 rooms, handsomely finished and very attractive. Location, terms, etc., on application to FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BUDdan-st., Shurtleff-av., Lyman and Haynes-sts.; cheap, and easy terms; horse-cars, water, etc. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT, WITH good barn, well located on North Side, $3,300; $300 cash, and monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 23 BUTTERFIELD-ST., WITH lot; this can be had at a great bargain for cash if sold at once. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 795 WEST LAKE-ST.—COTTAGE and lot $500 under market value; a good speculation. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD NEW HOUSES AT MAYwood, with large lots; would rent one of them. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON CAMPBELL Park, only 2½ miles from the Court-House. $60 per foot. Apply at 131 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS ON OAKley-st., near Twelfth-st. Apply at 131 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SOUTHWESTERN-AV., near Twelfth-st. and Western-av. Apply at 131 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means. Now is your time to build, before lumber advances. Choice lots upon Halsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, State, Arnold, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; also on Wentworth, Archer, Egan, and Graylock-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years, at 6 per cent. Titles perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN IN FIVE lots, near Central Park, will be given a man with $2,000 to $2,500 cash. Call and see PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, 7 closets, 2 pantries, and bath-room, water up-stairs and down, good barn; on leased lot on Burnside-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth; lease has five years to run at a very low rental, and the house can be purchased with lease at $1,000 less than its value; lease can be renewed for 5 or 10 years more. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON WESTERN-AV., NEAR Adams-st.
22 feet on Harrison-st., near Leavitt.
62 feet on South Park-av., near boulevard.
All for sale cheap and on easy terms.
C. J. CORSE & CO., Room 11, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, FOR $2,200, neat new cottage and lot, No. 266 Main-st., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN CHICAGO real estate, and I want several parties with sums of $1,000 to $10,000 to join to form a company to handle it; 100 per cent can be made. For particulars address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A HIGHLY-IMproved farm of 40 acres, 25 miles from Chicago, 1½ miles from Waukegan, with good house of 11 rooms, 200 large, bearing fruit trees, besides small fruit, 10 acres timber, and, altogether, a most desirable and delightful place, with stock and implements, if desired, for Chicago property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres, good, dry, improved land, ½ mile from depot, at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $525, cash $100, balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—187 ACRES ADJOINING THE TOWN of Platte, Benzie County, Mich.; 30 acres fenced and in good cultivation, balance heavily timbered, houses and good out buildings, tannery, etc.; a choice site for grist or saw-mill. For particulars see WISNER & TALLMAND, Room 12, 145 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON MONTHLY PAYments, a house and lot in Englewood or some other suburban town. Address Q 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT IN A GOOD location on the South Side, worth from $3,000 to $5,000. Address, stating location and price, R 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE LOT—25 OR 50 FEET, north of Chicago-av. and east of State-st. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $8,000 TO $10,000, on South Side, east of State-st.; a good unimproved lots in part payment. Address MARSHALL, Carrier 31.

WANTED—LOT ON STATE-ST. FOR CASH, INside Twentieth and Thirty-first-sts., and 2 cottages on West Side. Address 171 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALL THE LUMBER, CHAIRS, GAS and other fixtures, gas-pipe, large heating furnace, now in the Amphitheatre, Clinton-st.; the same to be sold and removed before Saturday night next. Inquire on premises. GEO. S. POWERS, Attorney.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BAR AND FIXTURES; TO be removed immediately; an excellent bargain. Call at Nixon's Amphitheatre.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-QUALITY, GEO. T. ABEY breech-loading shot-gun, new; will sell cheap, as I have no time to use it this season. Call at 679 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE, COUNTER, and ice-box, and 2 basements to rent. Inquire at N. W. Hotel, 88 West Water-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 185 West Madison-st.

THE CELEBRATED GIPSY PALMIST IS IN TOWN again. Rooms 421 South Clark-st., up stairs. Fee $1.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—H. A. D.—WILL BE AT POST-OFFICE at 10 a. m. Thursday. RANCE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS BEST OF all the suburbs of Chicago, is 17 miles from the city, on C., B. & Q. R. R., about 200 feet above the level of the lake; beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home. Save your rents and buy a place of your own with monthly payments; we will build houses for those desiring it. For health, wealth, and happiness, go to Clarendon Hills. Plats and particulars of CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST, BEST, AND cheapest property in Cook County; several new houses, fitted with marble mantels, bath-rooms, water throughout, large lots ornamented with trees, fountains, etc.; price, $3,000 to $6,000; 6 miles from court-house; 7 trains per day land at Madison and Kinzie-sts., fare 7 cents, 15 minutes' time; houses built to order. Terms, $100 to $500 cash, balance monthly, quarterly, or yearly. No place offers equal inducements, or is improving as rapidly. Call at our office for a ticket and take a ride to Irving Park before locating. IRVING PARK LAND COMPANY, 167 East Madison-st. R. T. RACE & CO., sole agents.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x189 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $850 each on easy terms.
This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.
Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.
The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS, BLOCKS OR ACRES AT MONtrose at low prices and good terms, 80 acres between Harrison and Twelfth-sts. Section 18; 40 acres adjoining plat of Norwood; 50 acres near Brighton, very low; 3 acres on Western-av. All the above are bargains and first-class property. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 3 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.
37½ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 4 to 12 rooms, worth from $1,000 to $10,000, on monthly or yearly payment. The highest lands and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. I will show the property any afternoon, and give information from 9 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO IMPROVE can buy the best lots in Hinsdale, on five years at 8 per cent, and 10 years at 10 per cent, and the lot guaranteed to double in value within five years or no pay. Money loaned for improvement. Inquire of the owner at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—WE ARE ABLE TO SUPPLY A FEW more good lots at Norwood Park for $175, on the following easy terms: $10 down, and $5 a month. Call early, they are being rapidly taken. WILSON, PIERCE & CO., Room 6, 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON South Park and Oakwood-boulevards; also, on Egan-av., just outside the south city limits, at low prices, and on extremely easy terms. Liberal inducements will be given to those intending to build at once. No more beautiful sites can be found south of the city, and as for investment, there is no better property. Call and get a plat of the property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—LOT 80x130, VERY CHEAP. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—VERY DEsirable residence lots, from $500 to $2,000, centrally located to the depot, school, church, and stores. Liberal arrangements offered to parties who will build. Come and see the property free of expense. SAML. POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, 10 ACRES at Hinsdale. Inquire of owner, 808 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—THE MOST ENterprising suburb around Chicago, beautiful new houses and large lots, close to station and Normal School; small payment down and monthly payments. Save your rent. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—80 ACRES well-located and beautiful land adjoining the finest improvements, all subdivided; small cash payment. Lots released as sold; a grand chance for an active man. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, ONE BLOCK from depot—A good 2-story house, containing 8 rooms besides closets and pantry; good well and cistern, and lot 50 feet front, for $3,500; more ground if desired; terms easy; come with me and see it. SAM'L. POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—30 COTTAGES AND 2-STORY HOUSES at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—AN ELEGANT RESIdence, with half an acre of ground, situated on one of the most desirable corners, with extensive lake-shore view ...; within three minutes' walk of stations, churches, schools and stores; 3-story brick house, with Mansard roof and commodious and dry cellar, gas, large street sewer, rain and good well water. Fine and flourishing shrubbery, trees, etc. Owner is going East and must dispose of property. For terms and price address Q 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate is advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investments until you have seen that paper, showing some fine chances. Address, with stamp, INDEX, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, one or more 9-room 2-story frame dwellings, located in Cottage Grove; lot 25x125. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—A FEW CHOICE LOTS in Skinner & Judd Subdivision, at a bargain. LEWIS, BROOKS & KENT, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—WABASH, MICHIgan, and Indiana-avs. We offer lots directly east of the depot at low prices. Easy terms will be given to those who improve. This property ranks among the choicest in Cook County for residence purposes. Call on us and examine its advantages before buying elsewhere. LEWIS, BROOKS & KENT, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION of Evanston property on easy terms. Building lots; prices from $10 to $100 per foot; and also houses to rent. City Office: 153 Monroe-st. Room 2, Kent's Building, Chicago, from 8 to 11 a. m. Home Office: Evanston, Ill. J. R. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—100x160 FEET, FENCED, ON STATE-st., at Englewood; $20 per foot; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 IN ONE OF the best established wholesale houses in this city; will give a partnership interest and guarantee that $10,000 profit can be made on the investment in one year. Address, stating where an interview may be had, MERCHANT, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A GENteel, established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—FINE CHANCE FOR SOME young man with a small capital to take half interest in a new tea and coffee store. Address V 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $8,000 or $10,000 wants a partner in some healthy business that will bear investigation. Address S 79, Tribune office, stating nature of the business and where an interview may be had.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER, with a small capital, to join the advertiser, a practical printer, in a business already established. Address H H, P. O. box 269.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE business, with a capital of from $3,000 to $10,000. Principals only need apply to BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business; capital only required $1,200, the senior partner retiring from business. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $50,000, in the finest business in the city. Principals only can get particulars of BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st. Reference to bankers in almost every partnership.

PARTNER WANTED—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A share in a first-class business, or if you want to procure a partner, call at the old-established business chance offices of BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $800 READY money, in an established business which in one month can be made to pay $150 per week. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE REAL ESTATE business, having $1,000 cash; young married man preferred; none but those having the money and mean business need apply; best of references required. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO MEANS business can step into an established retail all cash trade paying $10 to $20 per day. A few hundred dollars and good reference required. Address D, Carrier 38. Full particulars at interview.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR ACtive, with a capital of $5,000, to engage in the best paying business in the city. Business fully established; 25 per cent on investment guaranteed. Address S 87, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING WE CAN MAKE room for 50 more sale horses; have cash buyers for all grades at reasonable prices, at 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A FEW MORE BOARDing horses at the Northwestern Stables, Nos. 260 and 262 Michigan-st., North Side, near Rush-st. Terms reasonable.

FOR SALE—2 EXPRESS WAGONS, 1 ROAD SULky, and a few good horses at 56 South Curtis-st. A. H. SANBORN, Agent.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, SIDE-SPRING buggy, nearly new, and harness. Inquire at No. 1128 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE BASHAW TROTTER, 6 YEARS old, and sound, together with a road wagon, harness, etc. May be seen at A. DOTY'S stable, Webster-av.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND BUGGY. APPLY AT 87 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD HORSES, SINGLE and in pairs, very cheap, at CROSSMAN & CO.'S livery, boarding, and sale stable, 414 to 418 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DRAY AND HARNESS, OR WILL trade for a horse, and pay difference, if any, in cash. P. O'NEILL & SON, 89 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT 227 NEWBERRY-AV., A young mare; sound and kind.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH FOUR-WHEELED, TWO-seated dog cart for one horse, almost new. Apply at BROWN'S stable, Cottage Grove-av., near Douglas-place. Address A 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS or family horse for buggy and harness. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

GOOD BUGGY HORSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for good draft or fast-trotting horse. E. W. GILLETT, 34 and 36 South Water-st.

TWO GOOD HORSES AND BUGGY FOR SALE; one black mare that trots in 3:30, cheap; can be seen at 727 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH A SECOND-HAND two-seated buggy or rockaway. Address Q 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—30 BRICK-TEAMS, AT GARD'S STEAM brick-yard, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.; good wages.

WANTED—OPEN OR COVERED DELIVERY wagon, in good order. Call or send word to BOORMAN BROS., 163 South Canal-st., after 1 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FURNITURE OF HOUSE No. 243 West Polk-st.; cheapest rent in city to responsible party.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st. Large lot and barn. Inquire of STEWART, Room 5, 120 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES (NEW), NEAR LINcoln Park, one block from cars; ten rooms; both hot and cold water, etc.; good brick barns. Inquire at 257 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CALDWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME-HOUSE NO. 61 ELLIS-av., $40 per month. Inquire at the house, or of J. B. JOHNSON, 30 and 32 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front dwelling, with all modern improvements. For further information, apply at 79 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—56 PIERCE-ST.—FURNISHED COTTAGE of six rooms. Parties must board one lady. Every thing nice and new; rent moderate. Call after 9 a. m.

TO RENT—286 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Rush—Two-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms. All or part of furniture and carpets for sale at a bargain.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME COTTAGE NO. 1124 Indiana-av., 8 rooms besides pantry, store-room, closets and water closet; fine location and reasonable rent. Apply on premises or to H. W. DUDLEY, 48 and 50 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE, modern conveniences; would prefer couple without children, who would board owner. McPHERSON & CO., 132 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, No. 227 South Robey-st. C. J. CORSE & CO., Room 11, No. 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 1112 Prairie-av.; all modern improvements, newly painted and in order. E. W. GILLETT, 34 and 36 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE, 80 LAKE-AV., 12 rooms and all modern improvements; good barn, convenient to street and steam cars. Rent, $1,000. Can be bought cheap. J. BARWICK, 8 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, No. 530 West Monroe-st., until the 15th October; small family and careful usage required. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, ON SMITH-st., one block west of Union Park, $25 per month; also 3 rooms for small family, $15. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF COTTAGE HOUSE on Wood-st., half block from Madison; 5 cozy rooms; gas and water; cooking-stove in kitchen, and heater, boiler and pipes. A delightful place for small family. Price, $30 per month. Apply at 134 Warren-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROGERS' PARK, STORY AND a half cottage, 7 rooms, hard and soft water, one block from depot. Apply to W. GIBSON, 223 Centre-av.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, IN MAYWOOD, NEW modern house, 12 rooms, good stone cellar, cistern and well, near the depot, 35 minutes from Wells-st., hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 48 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE BEDROOM, WITH ADJOINING sitting-room, both elegantly furnished, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; also one front single room, in a fine private house containing all modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER AND FALL, 6 OR 8 rooms in a well-furnished house, at price to suit tenant; all modern improvements, and everything needed for housekeeping. On Prairie-av. (827), near Sixteenth-st. Or rooms, single, double, and en suite, as desired. Lake view, and cool.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 5 rooms, gas and water, and water-closet, suitable for housekeeping. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private family; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Apply at 279 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in any locality in the city; room renting a specialty. CHICAGO RENTAL AGENCY, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED AND ONE UNFURnished rooms for gentlemen. 42 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY 324 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for one or two persons, with gas and closet. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping at 80 Superior-st., one block from Chicago-av cars. Cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM NEW and neat. Family private. Rent reasonable. Apply at 446 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—TWO FRONT ROOMS, for gentlemen, in a delightful, healthy neighborhood. Call and see them, at 791 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—THE BOARDING DEpartment of a house near Union Park that will accommodate 25 boarders. Can board owners for rent. Address M 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED SUITable for housekeeping; cars by the door. 363 Division-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping or lodging rooms, at 359 South State-st.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, one large room for two or four; also two other rooms, cheap, for gentlemen or ladies with references.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, 3 CLOSETS, 1 LARGE PANtry, and water in the house. No. 347 Catherine-st.; rent cheap.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM. Apply at 114 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 44.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM great Exposition Building—Large rooms, stores, and basements, very cheap. C. L. JENKS, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE BRICK STORE NO. 119 WEST Washington-st., 21x?? feet in size, is next door to first-class butcher's shop. A good stand for a grocery. Rent low. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A STORE AND HOUSE ON ERIE-ST., suitable for a saloon and boarding-house. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NEAT CORNER BRICK store, with good basement, and two floors above, 73 West Washington-st., northwest corner of Jefferson-st. Apply to MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room No. 10 Otis Block, southwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST LOFTS IN THE city (50x100 feet), cheap, with elevator power. Inquire at Northwestern Stables, 260 and 262 Michigan-st., North Side.

TO RENT—THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD lofts, suitable for wholesale, or light manufacturing purposes, at No. 40 South Water-st. Rooms light, with elevator, front and rear entrance. Rent moderate. For particulars inquire on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL, PLAIN FURnished suite of rooms, with kitchen, or board; wish accommodation for a small family at reasonable pay, on the north lake shore, with easy access to railroad. Address C R, 126 Milwaukee-av., stating location and terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping by two ladies (mother and daughter); must be near Brown school, and not more than one block from Madison-st. Address MISS M. A. RANDOLPH, 112 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURnished front rooms south of Twenty-sixth-st., in a private family, with or without board, on either Wabash or Michigan-avs; must be first-class reference required. Address J. B. NORRIS, 57 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 TO 8 rooms; must be east of State and between Twenty-second and Thirty-second-sts. Address, stating terms, etc., A 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR TO SIX ROOMS; location, West Side, between Lake and Van Buren-st. and Western-av. and Halsted-st.; state location and price; no others noticed; man, wife, and child three months old. S. M. BETTS & CO., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART OF house, not less than 6 rooms, in good locality convenient to street-cars, by a small family. Address, stating location and price, T 27, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WAREHOUSE RECEIPT DATED FEB. 19, 1873, for 100 tierces lard, mark K, drawn to order of Wm. Kirkwood and others, signed by Allerton Packing & Pro. Co., Chicago, Ill. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A reward of $10 will be paid for its return to No. 2 Chamber of Commerce.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A SORREL horse and open buggy, black body and red running gear. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 239 West Monroe-st.

LOST—AN OPEN LETTER, DIRECTED TO FRED Lathrop, Secretary, 526 Washington-st. If the person who picked it up will return to 14 Nixon Building he will be suitably rewarded. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building.

LOST—A BRIGHT-COLORED RED AND WHITE striped shawl on Ashland or Warren-avs. or Washington-st., between Madison and Ada, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, yesterday (Wednesday) morning. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at 64 Warren-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON THE MORNING OF THE 23d inst., in the vicinity of the Gault House, a gold scarf slide, with the name of A. C. Keck engraved on the back. If the finder will please return it to W. E. Peck, with Edwards, Bluett & Co., under the Gault House, he will receive the above reward.

RUN AWAY—ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 18, BEtween 11 and 12 o'clock p. m., one pair of light bay horses, one having one eye out, and attached to a butcher wagon with sideboards on; the person returning the same, or giving information where they can be found, will receive $25 reward. Address or leave them at 74 and 76 Milwaukee-av. R. S. KINGHAM.

TAKEN UP—SUNDAY JULY 20, A NICE, THIN, long cow, white and red spots. Call at 27 Kansas-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST AT ANDERSON'S HOTEL, a pocketbook; contents: contracts and other papers of no value to any one except original owner. Return to No. 2 Chamber of Commerce.

$15 REWARD—STOLEN FROM GLENCOE, COOK County, a bay horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, weighs 1,100 lbs., has old, hairless sores on neck and breast, wart on left foreleg, newly shod. Report as to its whereabouts rewarded at Police Headquarters.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESter, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY—PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 11 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 2?, 1873.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ON THE SOUTH Side, instruction in Greek one or two evenings a week. Terms must be moderate. Address U 8, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent, with board.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT — DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — NEW BOARDING-house. First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT — FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND a pleasant room, overlooking the lake, with board; two day boarders accommodated.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT furnished room on second floor, with hot and cold water, and first-class board.

497 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS TO rent, with or without board. Would prefer giving breakfast and tea.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth-st.—A first-rate place to board; good table, modern improvements, cheerful society, and every hotel and home comfort, with surprisingly low prices.

499 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two persons, with board. A few day boarders wanted also. References exchanged.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board; references exchanged.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with or without board, for families or gentlemen; also single rooms. References exchanged.

754 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-second-st.—Desirable large furnished room, with board; also, a single room.

767 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, WITH board; also large front room on second floor; unfurnished.

850 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front rooms to rent, with board.

903 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished alcove rooms to rent, with or without board, in a private family.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-fourth—South Side House (hotel), excellent table and room at $5 per week. Families at reduced rates.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER Twenty-sixth-st.—First-class board with rooms in elegantly furnished house. Private family. No children.

West Side.

9 MAY-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can find large, pleasant, nicely-furnished rooms, with board, at reasonable rates.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished room, with board, or without, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; house has modern improvements.

86 CENTRE-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board; also one single room.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FIVE OR SIX BOARDers can be accommodated. Good board and pleasant rooms. Terms, $5 per week.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DEsirable accommodations for one married couple, two young gents, and one young gent to room with another. Terms moderate; house, table, location, and surroundings unusually inviting, and only one block from Madison-st. cars.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen and single ladies.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Also, barn room for horse.

155 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms to rent by the day, week, or month. Terms reasonable, to suit the times. Day board, first-class, $4.50 per week.

174 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; private family; terms moderate.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished single room, with first-class board. References required.

222 WEST MONROE-ST. — PLEASANT FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also single room; choice accommodations.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with room and board.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms, with first-class board, in private family, one block from Madison-st. cars.

321 WEST MONROE-ST.—A LARGE UNFURnished parlor to rent, with board. Inquire 319 West Monroe-st.

396 RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife; also single room, with first-class board; private family.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board; family small.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE FURNISHed room suitable for gentleman and wife. Also, one suite unfurnished rooms, except carpet. All modern improvements. Terms moderate. House, table, and location first-class.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A SUITE OF PARLORS, either single or en suite, and one large furnished room, with board; modern improvements. Also, croquet grounds.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LADY CAN ACcommodate a few boarders. Good board and rooms, and nice location. Refer to ODELL & MYERS, 147 Randolph-st., Room 3.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, except carpets, suitable for gentlemen or ladies, with table board; one of the finest locations in the city, and near centre of business portion of South Side.

SOUTHEAST CORNER RUSH AND ILLINOIS-sts.—A furnished room to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen. References required.

Country.

SUMMER BOARD AT OCONOMOWOC—A FEW vacant rooms at the La Belle House; the most delightful summer resort in the West. Address GEO. W. FAY, Oconomowoc, Wis.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES WITH SOME private family, where there are no other boarders. Plain fare at a reasonable rate. Address A 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a married couple; terms $16 to $18 per week. State particulars for four days. J T L, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD ROOMS, with board, for a family of four adults. No furniture required except carpets. Private family preferred. Best of references given and required. Address A 14, Tribune office, stating terms, etc.

BOARD—A COUPLE WOULD LIKE THREE rooms and board for three little girls and nurse girls. Distance no objection. Give location and address A 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM, DINNER, AND SUPPER, FOR A single gent in a private American family where there are no boarders; location on Indiana, or Prairie, or Calumet-avs., between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; wish plain comfort, not style; best of reference given. Address, stating location and terms, A 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (IN PRIvate family), South Side, in a good locality. Address J 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN; vicinity of Sherman House; good table. Address, giving location and terms, which must be moderate, 169 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE GRANGES OF Patrons of Husbandry in Illinois, with name of Master and Secretary, and Post-Office address of each furnished for 50 cents. Address JAMES A. BAUMAN, care Tribune office.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!—F. SPITZER'S ASTHMA Powder, a safe, sure and effectual remedy in all cases of Spasmodic Asthma, and will at all times afford relief in ten to twenty minutes. Price per box $1.75. Manufactured and sold by FRANK SPITZER, German Teacher, 302 Blackhawk-st., North Side, Chicago, Ill.

BOAT SAILING—PARTIES TAKEN OUT BY THE hour or day. Call or address BOATMAN, 689 State-st., corner Fourteenth-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 664 State-st.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between E. R. Howard and J. W. Sendelbach, known as Howard & Sendelbach, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. R. HOWARD,
J. W. SENDELBACH.
CHICAGO, July 24, 1873.

PATENTS PROCURED AND SOLD BY D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors, 125 South Clark-st., Rooms 73 to 76, and 48 to 53.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—YOU ARE HEREby notified that on and after this date A. P. MAPES ceases to be in our employ. All persons are cautioned against transacting any business whatever with him on our account. ALLEN & BARTLETT.

WANTED—A GOOD ROW-BOAT AND SAIL-BOAT, in exchange for buggy. Address Room 20, 156 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—LAND AT WASHINGTON Heights for a house and lot in city. Apply at 171 Madison-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., for cheap lots on South or West Side. MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR A STOCK of goods. Inquire or address J. M. SECRIST, Room 5, 128 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FINE FARMING LANDS in Kansas and Indiana for stock of dry goods groceries, or furnishing goods; also 1,200 acres of Kansas farming lands for horses, buggies, and harness, suitable for livery, or we will take a good patent right for a nice farm in Indiana. Call early; we shall trade this week. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE FARM 60 MILES FROM Chicago, all improved, with good house, cribs, etc., underlaid with three-foot vein of coal, near railroad, for Chicago property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE FINE NEW COTTAGES and lots at South Englewood for other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 208 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO fruit farms, 120 and 135 acres, containing $11,000 and $14,000 trees. Will pay their cost in 3 years. Prices, $14,000 and $19,000. Address Box 18, Cobden, Union County, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE 160 ACRE FARM, 1½ miles from Syracuse, N. Y., and $16,000 cash, for Chicago city property. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16 Bryan Blk.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS TO EXCHANGE FOR vacant lots. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

WILL EXCHANGE GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS FOR a retail drug store. Address B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AT Evanston, at cash figures, for a good single top-buggy; also for carpenter-work, mason-work, tin-work, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lumber, or any material pertaining to building. I will offer no property that has not risen in value 25 per cent per annum for the last 5 years, with a still better prospect in the future. Call at Room 2, 132 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN AN OFFICE OF A wholesale mercantile house; must be a good, rapid writer, quick and accurate in figures, and willing to work for a moderate salary; a youth of 15 to 18, who resides with parents or friends, preferred. Address in own writing, giving references, and stating salary expected, M. JOHNSON, P. O. Carrier No. 28.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PERMANENT ENtry clerk, one accustomed with hardware preferred. Address in handwriting, stating age, wages wanted, reference, and what experience had. Address S 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIPPING clerk; state age and reference in own handwriting. Address E. WARREN, care Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, RAPID, AND CORrect invoice clerk, at Lord, Smith & Co.'s, 24 Wabash-av.; must have a general knowledge of the wholesale drug business; none other need apply.

WANTED—A SHIPPING CLERK; ONE WHO understands the sash and door business. Apply at Northwestern Planing Mill, 75 to 87 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; GERman desirable. Q 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—BUILDERS—TO FURNISH MATERIAL and build 10 houses, and take half cash and half purchase-money mortgages, or real estate at cash value. Address, or inquire at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AT 102 EAST Twelfth-st.

WANTED—75 FIRST-CLASS FRESCO PAINTERS for city and country. Apply at I. McDERMOTT & CO.'S, 106 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD WOOD CARVER. APPLY AT Rueben and Fourth-sts. C. LARSON & BRO.

WANTED—A GOOD PATTERN-MAKER, ONE accustomed to stove patterns. Apply at S. WILKS', 143 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ELECTROTYPE-FINisher. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. VAN ALSTINE & CATTIN, Sharon, Wis. Inquire at 162 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. To such a liberal salary and permanent situation is guaranteed. Only first-class need answer. Address T 75, Architect, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 COOPERS WANTED IMMEDIATEly. Apply at 68 East Erie-st. A. M. BERNSTON.

WANTED—25 BRICKLAYERS, TWO BLOCKS south of Douglas Monument. Apply to CAMERON & WEIR.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR A STONE-YARD (non-union). A good chance for the right man. Address, stating where last employed and salary expected, S 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD NON-UNION PRINTERS. Apply up-stairs, corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st., Room 22.

WANTED—LATHERS, NEAR THE CORNER OF Loomis and Madison-sts.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — FOUR GOOD ACtive carpenters to go to Evanston to work on a first-class house; to such men I will sell Evanston real estate at cash figures, and give steady employment and fair wages for the season, and pay half cash every Saturday night, and the other half turn towards the purchase money. Call at Room 2, 132 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—SOME BRICKLAYERS AT 120 SOUTH Water-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE CUSTOM CUTter; one who has had experience; reference required. Apply at H. BURGUKOM'S, 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE CARRIAGE-PAINTER; NONE but a good striper need apply. Inquire at 43 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS WORKED at tinning. 285 East Madison-st., Room 62.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—COACHMAN. CALL AT ROOM 11 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER. MEN THAT drink liquor need not apply. W. SPRINGER, 22 North Clinton-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. E. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—75 LABORERS FOR THE NORTHwestern Railroad Company; wages $2.25 per day; station work, 20 to 40 cents per yard; free fare. Apply at 229 East Randolph-st., Lind Block, and 27 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—50 GRAVEL TRAIN MEN TO LEAVE to-day, 100 gravel men for Wisconsin, $2.25 and $2.40 per day; no charges in office; 75 for farms and saw-mills. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN AND 25 FOR STAtion work, to go out with the Superintendent to-night; high pay; no money required for fare or office. 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, CLERK, 200 MEN TO work on railroad tunnel, saw-mill and farm. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—300 LABORERS, 200 CHOPPERS FOR the Wisconsin Central Railroad, wages $2 to $2.25 per day; 500 for station work, 20 to 34 cents per yard; Company work; no contractors, and no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 229 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin, Michigan, and Indiana; wages, $2; free fare. Also saw-mill hands, farm hands, etc. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 161 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A CANVASSER—IN CHICAGO, TO SOlicit subscriptions and advertisements. References required. Address Price Current Office, 129 Gravier-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH CAPItal to engage in a legitimate manufacturing business. For particulars inquire of COOK, COBURN & CO., corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURance agent, to act as special agent in Northern Illinois; none other need apply; good references will be required. Call at Room 1, 83 Washington-st.

WANTED—AT ROOM 5, 150 DEARBORN-ST., farmers and others to earn $50 per week above expenses. J. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE of a lunch-counter. None but one having experience need apply. Address D 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE MEN, TO CALL ON or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 24 North Canal-st. Business light and pay big.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS TAKing care of and milking cows. To a good man steady work and good wages will be given. Inquire of B. DRISCOLL, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ADVERtising solicitor can make a very favorable engagement with a leading advertising agency. Address A, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO earn $40 per week clear of expenses. Call at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9. J. F. ROSE.

WANTED—TWO VERY STOUT MEN FOR LIFTing ... Apply at ... corner Van Buren and Dearborn-sts., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—30 BRICKLAYERS AND LABORERS, on Boone-av. between Vincennes-av. and Grand Boulevard. Apply to RICHARD WEIS.

WANTED—WE HAVE A LIGHT, PLEASANT business for a few good active men; $20 to $40 a week easily cleared. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AT ST. DENIS, 97 AND 99 SOUTH Desplaines-st., young man as porter.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING AT Lawndale, a good woman for general housework; also, girl for nurse. Address, for two days, S 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; one who can cook, wash, and iron; none need apply who cannot come well recommended. 159 Douglas-place.

WANTED—AT 844 PRAIRIE-AV., A COOK, ONE who is willing to help do other housework.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 647 Michigan-av. German preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 250 Ewing-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO TO Lake Forest; no washing. Good home and good wages. Apply at 246 South Water-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; one that can give good references. Apply at 46 and 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHENwork. Apply at 49 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; must come well recommended, and immediately. Wages, $4 a week. Apply at 643 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 558 South Dearborn-st. (Burnside), near Thirty-first.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMART GIRL, TO WAIT ON the table and take charge of the dining room, at 11 South Green-st.

WANTED—WILL PAY $5 PER WEEK TO A thoroughly competent girl for general housework. Family of three. Apply at 75 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at once. 1212 Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—TWO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SERvants at Kenwood, one as cook and laundress, the other as housemaid. Apply at 317 Wabash-av. to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German, Scandinavian or colored preferred. Apply at 279 South Park-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO SECond-work and wait on table; must come well recommended. 31 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY to make herself useful and mind a babe of 2 years. Apply at 979 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GERMAN girl for general housework in private family of two. Call immediately, at 356 South May-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, A GOOD COOK, to cook, wash, and iron for a private family, in Kenwood. References required. Apply at Room 12, No. 80 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14, TO MIND CHILdren and help in the house. Apply at 391 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Irish preferred. Granite Works, Eugene-st., between Wells and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, Swede or Norwegian preferred, at 26 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family, at 1067 Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. Must be a German and understand her business.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small private family. Apply, with reference, corner Ellis-av. and Douglas-place.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at 714 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework; good wages. Inquire at 649 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 1490 INDIANA-AV., GOOD GIRL for small private family.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT LAUNDRESS at 362 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, TO CARE FOR a child 1 year old. References required. Apply at once at 128 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO take care of a child 6 weeks old, more especially during the night. Call, with references, at 4?7 West Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES FOR families in city and country. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF 2 horses, 5 cows, and keep the yard in order; Swede preferred. Apply at 177 South Paulina-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED — A CORRESPONDENT (FEMALE), young, interesting, poetical, and refined. Address R 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY BETWEEN THE AGE of 18 and 25 years old, to travel with an invalid; she must be good-looking. Address A 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES, IN A GOOD business. Call at once in forenoon at 84 South Clinton-st., Room 29.

WANTED—YOUNG, WHITE GIRL, ABLE AND willing to sweep offices, to assist Janitor morning and evening. Apply to JANITOR, 77 and 79 South Clark-st., between 9 and 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN drug store; have three years' experience in such a business. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE BY A young lawyer. Address S 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PENMAN with some leisure; will do any kind of writing at reasonable terms. Address R 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED business man, with first-class references, as bookkeeper or clerk in real estate office; he is well versed in the English, German, and Scandinavian languages, and accepts a moderate compensation to start with. Address T 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a good wholesale grocery house, by one of experience and with first-class references. D 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper in a banking, real estate, or insurance office; understands double-entry bookkeeping thoroughly. Address G, Room No. 9, 145 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and cashier, will work for a moderate salary, good references given. Address Q 94, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Swede) of sober and steady habits. Address D 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; HAS worked 9 years in Chicago. Address S 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Dane) of sober and steady habits; understands taking care of horses and garden perfectly; best of references. Address S 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and will make himself generally useful. Address A 63, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOREMAN WHO was employed for several years in a wholesale boys' clothing business in the East. Makes every kind of new pattern and has a long experience. Inquire at FRIEDRICH & BENDERS, corner of South Water and Clark-sts.; saloon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CARriage ironer; no objection to going a short distance in the country for a steady job. Address S 80, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — OUT-DOOR EMPLOYment wanted three days a week, as collector, solicitor, etc., experienced and trustworthy. First-class references and testimonials. Address A 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A MARRIED MIDdle-aged man, as janitor, engineer, foreman, day or night watchman. Will make himself generally useful in a fair position. Good city references given. Address C. OLSON, 45 South Canal-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS A competent head-waiter in a hotel or restaurant, or in some wholesale confectionery or fruit house. Can speak German and English. Can give the best of reference in Chicago or in North. Been in the confectionery business for 19 years. Not afraid of hard work. Address U 2?, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work and plain sewing. Apply at residence of present employers, where reference will be given, 116 South Park-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, with first-class references; one to do cooking; the other will do second work; in a first-class private boarding-house. Call at 55 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family, without the washing. Call at 133 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work in a private family. Call at 225 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS in a private family; one as a cook, washer, and ironer; the other as a second girl. Inquire at 886 Michigan-av., Thursday or Friday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK or second work and sewing in a private family on the South Side. Address D, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL as cook in a private family; no washing or ironing; best city references. Address T 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. 21 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPECTable girl, in a respectable family to do kitchen work; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can give good recommendations from her last place; good wages expected. Call at present place. Address or apply to MARY, No. 561 Wentworth-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small private family. Reference can be given. Please call, for 2 days, at 947 Indiana-av., cor. Twentieth-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, in a small American family, to do general housework. Address 400 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, in a small American family, to do general housework. Address 217 West Erie-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls, one for kitchen work, the other for up stairs, in a small American family. Inquire at No. 128 North Curtis-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS, as cook and chambermaid, in one family. Apply at 18 Peck court. Also girl as nurse.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND-GIRL IN A private family by a young American girl who can speak German; is a good dressmaker, etc.; plain sewing; can run a Singer, Weed, or Howe's machine. Address ANNIE MOHR, 118 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work, or take care of children. Good reference if required. Call at 291 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a first-class family. Can be seen till Sunday at 14 Henry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family or boardinghouse to do second-work. 251 Twentieth-st., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a commission store. Can give good reference. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR COOKING OR DINing-room work in a private family or boarding-house. Apply in rear 167 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, South Side preferred. Address Q 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL in a first-class family as nurse or second girl. Apply at 111 Warren-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT seamstress; would prefer shirt-making; will take sewing home or go out by day or week; can run any kind of machine, and will furnish one if desired. Apply or address 155 Ada-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGlish person to take care of an infant or young children; a few miles out no objection. Address Mrs. E, 282 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A $65 GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING-MAchine, shuttle-stitch, in perfect order; price, $24. 7 Eighteenth-st.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE IN complete order for $25, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singers, at half the usual price. 228 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 134 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS, HALF PRICE, many are new, all others made so by putting in new machinery; all warranted to be equal in both appearance and quality to machines just from the factory. Machines repaired, rented, and exchanged; needles and attachments of all kinds. Agency of the "Domestic." A. W. PERCY & CO., 237 West Madison-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 14X20 ENGINE, ONE 11X20; NEW work. Several new tubular boilers. Also, second-hand engines, various sizes. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—ONE 4-HORSE BAXTER ENGINE, BUT little used, for sale cheap, at Room 3 Lind Block, 229 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE AND boiler, 20 to 25 horse-power; must be in good condition, and warranted. GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 26 and 28 South Water-st.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND 10-HORSE power engine and tubular boiler. Address J S, City Slaughter-House, three days.

MUSICAL.

A RICH, CLEAR, AND BEAUTIFUL TONE ROSEwood pianoforte, made by Stodart, N. Y. City, with stool and cover; price, $120; worth double the money. 7 Eighteenth-st.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired at the Organ Factory, 65 East Indiana-st.

THOSE CONSTABLES.

They Meet Once More for the Preservation of Their Rights.

And Propose a Variety of Ways and Means to Attain that End.

The Bogus Members of the Fraternity Denounced.

A handful of Constables who claim to have been legally elected met in the office of Justice Haines, last evening, for the purpose of denouncing another handful of Constables who were not elected at all, but who exercise the powers of the office, and, as a consequence, make money. Mr. John M. Moore occupied the chair.

After the minutes of a previous meeting had been read, Constable Stanton said he wanted it understood that he was a legally-elected Constable of the West Division, though one of the morning papers had placed him in a different light before the public.

Constable Hartmann said the business of finding out the bogus officers had been entrusted to a person named Silver, and that that person had evidently made an unintentional mistake in placing Constable Stanton's name.

Constable Stanton inquired who the man Silver might be.

Constable Hartmann explained that he was a nice man,—a detective, in fact,—to whom the race of Constables owed a debt of gratitude. He had done a great many things for said race, and was entitled to a remuneration in the shape of thanks.

The Committee appointed to ferret out the bogus Constables being called upon to report, Constable Hartmann, from the South Division, arose and said he had examined the list of Constables in the office of the County Clerk, and found that it corresponded with the list produced at a previous meeting.

Constable O'Brien, representing the West Division on the same Committee, wanted to know how many legal Constables that division was entitled to. He thought fifteen was about the proper number.

Constable Hartmann undertook to correct him, and though he said a great deal about the Legislature, and the Constitution, and the courts, and other institutions whose names cannot be remembered, he failed to impress his hearers with the belief that he knew what he was talking about.

Constable O'Brien, being a man of extraordinary versatility in suggesting topics for discussion, dropped the West Side matter, and said there was a man in the room who had filed bonds as a Constable without having been elected to the office.

Constable Scanlon said he knew better. The man referred to was in the room, and could speak for himself. Then he winked vacantly, but the collision of his eyelids proved to be the signal for the "man referred to" to rise to a personal explanation.

He proved to be Constable Kenny. He said the statement of Constable O'Brien was incorrect. He had been legally elected, and if anybody could prove to the contrary he would give up the office, principally because he didn't care much about it anyhow. He moved the appointment of a Committee to discover legal Constables, and the motion was adopted.

The Chair named Constables Scanlon, Hartmann, and McMahon for the work.

Constable O'Brien broached another subject. He suggested that it would not be wise to immediately engage a lawyer to look after the interests of legal Constables.

Constable Scanlon wanted a general meeting. The fellows (meaning, doubtless, the legal Constables) should be brought around, and made attend. He moved the appointment of a Committee to hunt them up and beseech them, by all that was holy in the constabulary, to attend the next meeting.

The motion prevailed, and the eye of the Chair hit on Constables O'Brien, Scanlon, Lindergren, and Connelly, who were forthwith empowered to search the highways and byways and bring their errant brethren to time.

Constable McMahon made the cheerful announcement that the North Division was united. He had spoken to Mr. Dreis, who was sick, and he would do anything consistent with the feebleness of his frame to aid the movement.

Constable Stanton electrified the meeting with a story about John Thom. He met him when he was going out north on business, and found to his inexpressible delight that he (Thom) was heart and soul with the legal Constables.

Constable O'Brien, rather than be behind the others, related the substance of an interview with Pat Murphy last Sunday, which was to the effect that Murphy was with them.

Constable Scanlon remarked that the constabulary ought to have some pride about it. The business was honest enough, if respectable men had hold of it.

Constable Connelly thought it would be well to appropriate money for the purpose of feeing a lawyer to investigate the action of the Legislature, and find out if the law under which the Constables were working was genuine or bogus. If it was bogus, the meetings might as well stop. If it was good, the law officers of the city and county ought to be made to use their talents, if they had any, in the interest of the Constables.

Constable Hartmann endeavored to show the Constable where his suggestion was faulty, but failed miserably in the attempt.

An unknown Constable said the illegal Constables were not acting under Legislative laws. They worked under the Constitution, or claimed to.

The discussion which followed was about as clear as mud, and resulted in the appointment of a committee, consisting of Constables Stanton, Kenny, McElligott, and Hartmann, to visit the County Attorney, and find out what he knew, if anything.

It appears that the motion to appoint the Committee was an amendment to a motion to appropriate the money for the lawyer, and the meeting got itself into a pretty parliamentary pickle in the effort to solve the question. If the amendment to a motion is adopted, should the amended motion be put to the house? The Chair maintained that it should, and, after several other Constables had aired their ignorance of the subject, the matter was settled by the withdrawal of the original motion.

Constable Connelly said the bogus Constables were nothing but confidence operators, and the Chief of Police should give them his attention.

The Chair said he was an old Justice and an old Constable, and hoped he and other Constables would expire respectable.

Constable Bartels said he knew a man—a bogus Constable—who had committed a fraud in the office in which the meeting was being held. He had taken a venire and the fees to pay a jury, and had pocketed them. He knew the man well.

Several Constables jumped to their feet, and, with faces a virtuous red, inquired the scoundrel's name.

Constable Bartels trembled at the excitement of which he was the innocent cause, and refused to tell. He said he didn't know the man's name, and then again he said he did know, but it wouldn't do to tell it just then.

Constable Hartmann said the bogus Constables could be indicted before the Grand Jury if they were handled properly.

Constable Bartels moved a vote of thanks to the unfortunate reporters who had been compelled to attend the meetings, and it was passed.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday evening, when it will convene at the same place.

A SMART TRICK.

A Prisoner Escapes from the Armory by Personating Another—Bewilderment of the Officers in Charge.

The cunning of professional thieves often outwits the sagacity of such moral and impressible individuals as police officers and Justices of the Peace. A highwayman named Elijah Harris gave an illustration of this idea at the Armory on Monday. This person was arrested last Sunday night, for garroting and robbing a belated individual on Polk street bridge. On Sunday, a young man, named also Harris, arrested for disorderly conduct, and bearing a strong resemblance to the assassin Harris, was thrust into the same cell with him at the Armory. He must have been a very impressible [illegible] Harris to [illegible] hoodwink [illegible] which the garroter would be tried for disorderly conduct, and the disorderly person as a garroter. The way it was done was as follows: They exchanged clothing, even to their neckties, and on Monday morning, when the cell door was swung upon its rusty hinges and the disorderly man was called forth to trial, he came in the person of the garroter. Not one of the "boys in blue" detected the deception, and Elijah Harris, foot-pad, was fined $10 for disorderly conduct and sent to the Bridewell. He remained there till noon of the day of his arrival, and then paid his fine and coolly walked off. Until yesterday morning the harmless individual who had consented to personate the garroter quietly remained in his cell, and when the officer who arrested Harris called for that individual to come out he responded. But the officer would not be gulled. "What do you want out here?" he said. "I'm Elijah Harris," was the answer. "No, you're not," was the reply. Confident that his prisoner was in some other apartment of the lock-up, the officer went in search of him. But he found him not, and visions of witchcraft and invisible cloaks entered his mind. The clever trick was finally discovered. It is believed that the prisoner who thus made himself the vehicle to Elijah's escape cannot be legally punished for so doing. It is probable he received a handsome reward for consenting to run the risk of punishment.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places Yesterday.

About half-past 5 o'clock last evening flames were discovered in the cooper-shop of George Schmidt, Nos. 263 and 265 Kinzie street. When discovered they had gained considerable headway in a pile of shavings in the dry-room. An alarm was immediately turned in from Box 252, but by the time it was responded to all hopes of saving the buildings were dispelled. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity amongst the combustible material of the cooper-shops, and had spread to Mr. Schmidt's dwelling, No. 127 North Carpenter, in an incredible short space of time. While the engines were playing on the rear portion of the shops, the flames were creeping to the front, and to the surprise of everybody, the houses adjoining the shops on either side on Kinzie street were suddenly enveloped by the devouring element. By heroic efforts, the firemen kept the fire within reasonable limits, but, notwithstanding their exertions, the total loss is not far from $6,000, and is divided as follows: No. 263 and 265 Kinzie street, occupied by George Schmidt's cooper-shop, damaged to the extent of $1,000. About $4,000 worth of property, consisting of cooper stock, tools, and a horse and wagon, were destroyed. The residence of Mr. Schmidt, No. 127 North Carpenter street, was damaged to the extent of $500; insured in the Brewers, of Milwaukee, for $1,500. The cooper shops were insured for $1,500, in the Franklin, of Indianapolis. A barn, the property of Mr. Finny, in the rear of No. 263 Kinzie, was considerably damaged. A tenement house, No. 269 Kinzie street, was badly damaged. The aggregate loss to the occupants will be about $500. No. 125 Carpenter street, a house occupied by W. M. Wilson, was damaged to the extent of $500; no insurance. The origin of the fire could not be definitely ascertained.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 23.—At Burchville, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, in this county, Coggdon's store, three dwellings, three freight cars, and 400,000 feet of lumber were burned. The lumber was mostly owned by J. H. Wonderly & Co., of this city. Congdon's loss is about $1,500; insured. The other losses are unknown.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The loss by the burning of the distillery of Fries, this morning, is estimated at $60,000. No insurance.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A fire broke out this evening in D. W. Stein's livery-stable, No. 225 Washington street, Brooklyn, resulting in a loss of $28,000. Seventy-eight horses in the stable at the time were saved. The fire originated on the third floor among some hay. The flames communicated to the Brooklyn Lyceum adjoining, causing damage of about $7,000. The Lyceum is insured. The insurance on the stable is $4,500 in the North Missouri.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMS COLLECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—A decision made by the Secretary of the Navy to-day instructs Collectors of Customs that from the proceeds of forfeitures of more than $500 value there is to be a deduction and credit to the account current in a sum equal to the amount of duties, regular and special remaining unpaid.

CUSTOMS CONCESSIONS BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

A dispatch has been received at the State Department, from Gen. Sickles, our Minister at Madrid, in which it states that representations have been received from numerous Spanish Consuls, and from other sources, to the effect that the time named in the Decree promulgated by the Spanish Government, which was published in the United States July 12, of the additional customs regulations for the Peninsula, is inadequate, and the Spanish Government has therefore extended the time to July 30.

INTERNAL REVENUE INSTRUCTIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will soon issue an important circular containing instructions of great moment to Collectors. The circular will enjoin Collectors to take special pains to fix the date of special taxes in order that the penalty of 50 per cent may be imposed. New directions are given regarding the tax upon distilled spirits. Attention is called to the fact that the new law changed the date of the returns of bank statements to May 31 and Nov. 30. Many Collectors who have made bank statement returns for June, have had this statement sent back to them, with instructions to scrutinize the last return, and in cases where the assessment is too low to secure a reopening of the same.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster McArthur arrived here to-day, the object of his visit being to secure additional postal facilities for Chicago.

To the Associated Press.

NO PARDON FOR HIM.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Attorney-General has refused to recommend a pardon in the case of James Pickett, of Idaho, who was sentenced to be hanged in that Territory on Thursday. In August, 1872, Pickett killed an Indian woman. This is the first case in which a white man has been sentenced to death for the murder of an Indian.

CADET DROWNED.

A telegram from the Commandant at the West Point Military Academy was received at the War Department to-day, announcing that Cadet Israel W. Pennis, of the third class, was drowned last evening while bathing. The body has been recovered. Pennis was a native of Illinois, and represented the Fifteenth (Mr. Eden's) Congressional District of that State in the Academy.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A Murderer Waiting His Doom—Jealousy and a Shooting Affray.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Charles A. Russell, the murderer of James Crotty, sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, has given up all hope of commutation of sentence, and is resigned to his fate. Extra precautions have been taken to prevent his escape or suicide.

Charles Bellett this morning shot and mortally wounded Spoon Sanford at Bellett's house, Howard street. Bellett was jealous of his wife and Sanford. He broke into Sanford's room. Stone, his companion, struck Bellett in the face with a gun. Sanford dragged Bellett to the foot of the stairs, when the man drew a pistol and shot him in the breast. Bellett is in custody.

DUBUQUE.

Suit for Damages—Funeral—Serious Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 23.—A suit for $15,000 damages has been commenced against the Illinois Central Railroad Company by the parents of a child run over lately on that road, near Webster City.

R. S. Fowler, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at this place, was buried to-day.

Frank Schunn had his right collar-bone broken yesterday, here, by a runaway.

Recovery of a Portion of the City of Washington's Cargo.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 23.—Capt. Sheridan, the submarine diver, has succeeded in recovering two-thirds of the cargo of the City of Washington. The heavy portion—iron and steel—will be recovered intact.

The Pennsylvania Coal Interest.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held in this city to-day. The report of the Committee on the Monongahela Bridge was received and adopted. A committee of three were appointed to employ counsel and proceed to institute legal proceedings against the Monongahela Bridge Company. The Chairman of the Committee on Water Gauges, &c., reported progress, and they were authorized to establish marks at Oil City, Morgantown, and Greensborough.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the owner or owners of each coal mine be ready at any time to meet the miners employed at their respective works, and we regard seventy-six pounds to the bushel, over one and a half inch screws, six feet box by five feet long, at 4 cents per bushel, as the standard weight and price for coal mining.

The Exchange then adjourned.

The coal-miners, now on a strike in this vicinity, held a convention to-day, and, after a long session, agreed upon a scale of prices in which they demand pay for nut-coal mined.

Many of the iron-mills and manufactories will be compelled to suspend unless an arrangement with the miners can be obtained.

THE GORDON CASE.

The Participants in the Recent Alleged Illegal Arrest of Lord Gordon Gordon Committed for Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—The telegraph between Pembina and Winnepeg, having been down since Saturday, was in working order to-day, and the *Dispatch* correspondent reports the proceedings of yesterday and to-day. Yesterday Mr. McKenzie, counsel for the prisoners, denied the stories, that he sought to blackmail, and asserted that an amicable agreement existed between himself and the prisoners' friends, and, if he found the author of the story telegraphed from there to Minneapolis, he would have him speedily brought to justice.

Judge Betourney, after reciting the indictment and reviewing evidence, announced that he had no doubt of the guilt of Hoy, Keegan, and Fletcher, while the facts known indicated that Bentley is equally guilty. In Merriam's case, he thought the proof less strong, but still sufficient to require his committal. In conclusion, he ordered each of the prisoners to stand committed until the October term.

Mr. McKenzie proposed that the prisoners should not be removed to the stone fort until the application for bail should be decided. The Attorney-General said there was no need of removing them before that. The Judge here reverted to the application made by Attorney-General Clark for an attachment against Consul Taylor for contempt, saying Taylor had satisfactorily explained his published letter. He was satisfied Taylor meant no disrespect, and, if his correspondence had not been withheld, he would not have written the letter. The Court would, therefore, take no further notice of it. "Yes," said the Attorney-General, "but the insult was published, while the explanation is private. However, I leave the subject in the hands of the Court." On the request of the prisoner's counsel, the Attorney-General waived his right of notice, consenting that application for bail might be heard to-day. The application is being heard this afternoon before Judge McKeogan. Clark undertook to withdraw his waiver of notice, but finally the counsel compromised with him on a written motion to be admitted to bail, which was argued for the prisoners, and is being opposed by Clark with much bitterness. Mr. McKenzie contends there is no evidence warranting the Court in holding Merriam, and argues that they and Keegan are the only principals in the offense, while others were accessories.

The *Dispatch* correspondent adds: "I see in St. Paul papers the letter of Gov. Morris, stating that the prisoners have been granted all necessary indulgence and permitted to see their friends. I have no doubt he was so informed, but it is simply untrue, as every one else here knows."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 23.—The following special was received by the *Tribune* to-day:

FORT GARRY, July 22.—The examination in the Gordon Gordon kidnapping case is at last concluded, and the most villainous and persistent mockery of justice known to history was brought to a close for the present. The result as anticipated is the committal of all the prisoners, Fletcher, Merriam, Bentley, Hay, and Keegan. While no surprise was manifested, the indignation excited among the friends of the prisoners, and those of the citizens here, who desired to see simple justice done, is very great. The Court, as per adjournment, convened at 10 o'clock to-day, to hear the decision of Judge Betourney. In order that the dignity of the British Empire might be fully sustained, the Attorney-General delayed the proceedings fully an hour before appearing. Upon their arrival the Sheriff, with all due pomp and dignity, commanded silence in the Court. The common herd doffed their caps and the mockery commenced. McKenzie, the lawyer engaged for the defense, because they could secure no one else, being refused benefit of Mr. Wilson's services, rose in his seat, addressed His Honor, and in an excited manner declared himself a living monument of injured innocence. The foul monster's slander had crept into the bosom of his spotless reputation. He wished to proclaim to an expectant world his purity. The cause of his grief lay in a copy of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, stating that he demanded from the prisoners an additional fee of $2,000 before continuing the case. He denied the charge in toto, and called upon the prisoners to cleanse him of these charges of extortion and black-mail. The arrangement, he said, by which he had been retained as counsel had been made with Consul Taylor, and he had acted honestly.

Judge Betourney then proceeded to read the conclusions to which he had arrived. After reciting the evidence at length, he committed all the prisoners for trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench in October. By this decision Judge Betourney places himself in an unenviable position. He has persistently caught up the blunders of McKenzie, made through ignorance or other causes, and called the attention of counsel for the prosecution to them, a course at least unusual. From these movements by the Judge sitting on a bench to hear and decide, not to prompt, the prisoners have suffered much. In fact, the whole affair proves to have been a deliberate determination on the part of the authorities to both blackmail and imprison the Americans, and never, during the whole of the proceeding, has this determination been more fully developed than the summing up of Betourney.

The prisoners asked that the following day at 11 o'clock be set as the time when the application to be admitted to bail might be made.

Attorney General Clarke arose in reply, and all the meanness of the man developed itself at once. Puffing himself to the proportions of the frog who emulated the ox, he said that while he felt that he had been most foully abused by the friends of the prisoners, he would show them how magnanimous he would be. This was a court of justice, and as an officer of that Court, he would forget all the indignities which might be heaped upon him, and do all that lay in his power for the prisoners. The counsel for the prisoners had asked a special hearing in their case, which was without precedent, but, in spite of this, he magnanimously granted the petition, and then this embodiment of combined bombast and malicious meanness calmly sat down.

During the session Judge Betournay stated that Consul Taylor had made satisfactory explanations, and that he was convinced no contempt of court was intended by the recent publication of his card. Clarke again displayed his meanness by attempting to force a public explanation upon Taylor, which ignominiously failed. The court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Now, a few words in regard to the reply of Gov. Morris to Gov. Austin. Gov. Morris therein explicitly states, on the authority of Judge Betournay, that the friends of the prisoners constantly had free access to them. This was untrue, although probably not wilfully so. Judge Betournay did grant Brackett, as claimed, permission to visit the prisoners, but the order was invariably overruled by Attorney-General Clarke, and up to last Saturday, with the exception of one or two special cases, Brackett had not been allowed to see the prisoners. Now, however, in the presence of an officer, Mr. Brackett has free access to them. To effect this end he called upon Clarke, and made a demand that he be allowed to pass in and out of the prisoners' rooms at will, and enforced this request in a manner at the command of only such men as Brackett. He told the Attorney-General that since his arrival here in behalf of the prisoners, he had been the recipient of the vilest abuse at his hands. He proceeded to compliment him in a manner which must have ground terribly upon Clarke's dignity, and demanded that his dirty work be stopped, as far as the prisoners and their friends were concerned. This was supplemented with a promise that unless justice was meted out at once application would come in another form. Clarke caved, and Brackett walks in and out at will. The prisoners are as well as could be expected. Fletcher, Merriam, Bentley, Hoy and Keegan all seem determined to put the best side of the matter out, and now that a conclusion has been reached, although adverse, seemed relieved, and more than ever determined to stand square upon the merits of the case, no matter what comes. They all show a little the wear that confinement and hardships have made upon them, but their gait is untouched. I talked with Fletcher and Merriam, and was surprised at the manner in which they stand up under their inflictions. Their principal anxiety seemed to be for their families, and Fletcher said to me, "I don't care anything about my business affairs, but if you know anything about my family, tell it. I told him that his wife stood the trial nobly, and his eyes fairly snapped with pleasure. To those who have been wont to consider this affair as a joke, let me tell you it's a serious matter for the poor fellows in prison here, and they deeply feel the light manner in which the people at Minneapolis at first viewed it. What the result will be to-morrow seems very uncertain. Brackett, Wilson, and Taylor, aided by some friends at Washington, are working hard. Very little mercy may be expected from the officials, if it be possible to avoid it. In the proceedings to-day on application for bail Judge Betourney remarked to McKenzie, "There is another Justice here; perhaps you had better take the case before him, as they might be more sure of success." The decision of the Judge was well known upon the street last night twenty-four hours before delivery, and the friends of Gordon, men who hobnob with and are supposed to be in the confidence of both the fraudulent Lord and the Attorney-General were offering to bet $100 to $5 that the decision would be made just as it is.

The military at Fort Garry are busily at work around the fort. A stockade is being built around the bastion. They claim it as a protection against an expected raid from Minnesota. Mr. Brackett is untiring in his efforts to help the prisoners. He came here prepared to shoulder all responsibility, and has lost no opportunity to impress upon the authorities that if any one is to blame, it is he alone. The prisoners all feel and appreciate his noble conduct.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Convention of School Superintendents—Personal—German-American Protestant Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—The State Convention of County Superintendents of Schools of Indiana adjourned a two days' session to-day. About seventy counties were represented. The State Board of Education took part in the deliberations upon the duty of Superintendents. The Convention was unusually interesting, and will result in the desired improvement of the public schools of the State. The new school law is working most successfully.

Senator Morton arrived home from the Hot Springs, Arkansas, this afternoon, apparently much improved in health.

The Grand Lodge German-American Protestant Association organized here to-day. Representatives were present from many cities, and towns in the State. Officers were installed by B. W. S. Bunde, of Cincinnati. A resolution was adopted in favor of issuing charters to subordinate Lodges of the State instead of by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States. The next session will be held at Lawrenceburg in 1874.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 23, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.21	70	68	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.10	82	36	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.14	85	35	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.12	85	38	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.12	79	58	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.15	73	76	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 85.
Minimum thermometer, 62.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
WEDNESDAY, July 23—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nri'ge	29.95	69	S. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.02	72	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.17	79	S. W., light.		Clear.
Chicago	30.12	73	S., gentle.		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.21	77	N. W., light.		Fair.
Cleveland	30.09	75	S., fresh.		Clear.
Davenport	30.13	77	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
Denver	30.21	75	E., gentle.		Clear.
Detroit	30.09	73	W., fresh.		Clear.
Duluth	30.00	74	Calm.		Fair.
Escanaba	30.04	70	N., fresh.		Fair.
Ft. Garry	29.85	67	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Keokuk	30.10	79	S. E., light.		Fair.
Lacrosse	30.12	78	S. E., gentle.		Clear.
Marquette	30.08	65	N. W., gentle.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.11	78	W., fresh.		Fair.
Omaha	29.95	80	S. E., fresh.		Fair.
Pembina	29.96	70	S., light.		Clear.
Toledo	30.18	74	S. W., gentle.		Cloudy.
Yankton	29.90	82	S., fresh.		Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—On Thursday, for the Eastern Gulf and North Atlantic Coasts, easterly winds veering to the southeast and south, with partly cloudy weather and occasional local storms. For the Middle and Eastern States and the Lower Lakes, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, rising barometer, westerly winds, and increasing cloudiness. For the Ohio Valley, southeast and southwest winds, higher temperature, and possibly local storms.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 23, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	21 ft. 11 in.		6 in.
Cincinnati	15 ft. 5 in.		6 in.
Davenport	6 ft. 10 in.		5 in.
Keokuk	8 ft. 1 in.		5 in.
Leavenworth	8 ft. 1 in.		2 in.
Louisville	6 ft. 11 in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
Memphis	18 ft. 6 in.		8 in.
Nashville	2 ft. 6 in.		3 in.
*New Orleans	5 ft. 2 in.		
Omaha	10 ft. 4 in.	1 in.	
Pittsburgh	4 ft. 1 in.		9 in.
Shreveport	14 ft. 11 in.		6 in.
St. Louis	19 ft. 11 in.		1 in.
St. Paul	5 ft. 6 in.		2 in.
Vicksburg	30 ft. 8 in.		4 in.
Yankton	11 ft. 11 in.		6 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Estate—The Brooklyn Trust Company—Specie Shipments—Heavy Suits—Removing the Washington Market Nuisance.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Suit has been brought against Lizzie L. King, alias Kate Stoddard, the object of which is to foreclose a mortgage on one of the Goodrich houses in DeGraw street, Brooklyn. King, alias Stoddard, is made a party to cover any rights she may have in the premises as the widow of Charles Goodrich. When the papers were read, and it was explained to the prisoner, that the object was to cut off her claim to the property, she said she had no desire to get a dollar out of Goodrich's estate, nor does she propose to claim anything, but that she does wish to get certain trinkets which the deceased presented her with, and which she says are now in his father's possession.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Jno. J. Allen, ex-Assistant United District Attorney, against The Brooklyn Trust Company. Controller Schroeder, of Brooklyn, says he does not intend to take any action towards recovering the city funds, believing that the city will get every dollar by waiting.

The specie shipments to-day were $337,575 in silver bars. The $500,000 in gold which was engaged yesterday, did not go.

Two of the jurors getting sick to-day in the trial of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, of Jersey City, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of a bank, made necessary the adjournment of the Court.

One of the survivors of the wrecked steamer Atlantic has brought suit against the owners for $100,000, claiming that he has been disabled for life by reason of his having had his legs frozen.

Benjamin Hyms to-day shot Dr. Milline, the Warden of the Home for Lame and Crippled Children, the Doctor having beaten Hyms' son, who was an inmate, for attempting to fire the building. Previous to the occurrence, Hyms had Dr. Milline arrested on the charge of assault and battery, but the complaint was dismissed on the examination. Hyms was arrested and held to bail $2,000. The doctor's wound is not dangerous.

At 8 o'clock this evening 250 policemen, under command of Inspector Walling, assembled at Chambers Street Station, and proceeded thence to Washington Market, when the Inspector posted them around the structure. They were soon after joined by Prof. Chandler and Dr. Smith, of the Health Board, the Sanitary Superintendent, a number of Health Inspector, and about 150 carpenters in charge of a foreman. The work of pulling down the booths and sheds erected beyond the line of sidewalks, was at once begun and carried out to the very letter. All the sheds, as far as Greenwich street, were levelled to the ground. The butchers and other occupants of booths and sheds showed no resistance to the officers of the law, but contented themselves with threats of suits for damages. West Vesey and Fulton streets present the appearance of a village blown by a hurricane. The place will be disinfected in the morning.

The schooner Nellie J. Dinsmore, from Havana, arrived here to-day. She lost two men by yellow fever during the voyage, and has the Captain and one man now sick.

Arrived, the United States steamer Kansas, from Greytown.

The body of an unknown woman, about 35 years of age, and that of a boy 7 years of age, who were both wrapped together in a sheet and tied together by a shawl, were found to-day in East River near the foot of Twenty-eighth street. No clue to the identity of the woman or child can be obtained, but it is supposed they were mother and son. The woman was seen last week on the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth street.

A private meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company was held to-night, at which the best means of disposing of the Georgia State and Willimantic Railroad bonds in their possession, in order to settle the affairs of the Company, were discussed, together with the advisability of resuming business. At the conclusion of the meeting the following public statement was made:

On examining the affairs of the Company the Directors are confident the Receiver will be able to pay a dividend of 50 per cent on the amount due depositors on Aug. 11. The Directors propose to call a meeting of the stockholders at a later day, with a view to fill up the capital stock and resume business.

CHILD SLAVERY.

A Brutal Italian Task-Master Brought to Grief—Parents Selling Their Children—An Italian Fagin.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 23.—At the trial of Glione, the Italian padrone, before the City Court to-day, several Italians from New York and other places were present. The four boys testified that they had been in this country twenty-one months, and had been kept in a Crosby street den in New York until they were brought to New Haven some weeks ago; that they were beaten and kicked unless they brought in a prescribed sum of money every night, and were told by Glione to steal if they could not earn the money; that they were also told by Glione that their parents would be fined, and they arrested by the police if they ran away, and that he had the legal right to hold them. They all said they would be glad to be free if the law would give them their freedom and protect them from Glione. The contracts under which the padrone claims the right to hold the boys were translated and laid before the Court, and it appeared that the boys' services had been sold to him by the parents for four or five years at an average rate of $20 per year, and with the provision that the parents should pay for medical services, and should forfeit the wages and a fine of $80 if the boys should run away during the term of service. The recent Italian laws upon this subject were also laid before the Court. Signor Secchi de Casali, editor of *Ecco di Italia*, was one of the witnesses for the State. The statute under which Glione has been indicted was passed in 1854, for the purpose of nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, but was never used for that purpose. The penalty is the State Prison from two to five years. The Court held that Glione is guilty of imprisoning free persons with intent to keep them in a state of servitude, against their will, and required the prisoner to furnish bonds of $4,000 for appearance before the jury in October. Failing to furnish the bond, Glione was committed to the county-jail. The boys will be taken care of by the city authorities until October.

Arrest of a Padrone—Action of the New Haven Authorities—Antecedents of the Prisoner—Barbarous Practices.

From the New York Times, July 22.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city yesterday, from New Haven, Conn., to the effect that Giovanni Glione, an Italian padrone, had been arrested in that city for holding four Italian children as slaves, upon whose earnings as street musicians and bootblacks he managed to support himself. In this case it would appear the District Attorney took the lead and arrested the man for holding free persons in servitude in violation of the provisions of the Personal Liberty bill of 1854. There were several complaints made, and the prisoner was placed under $1,000 bail on each; the case is to be heard on the 23d inst.

Before the reception of this information, a *Times* reporter was dispatched among the Italian residents of this city to ascertain the prisoner's antecedents, and to find out, if possible, the means that had been taken to procure his arrest. The arrest was not altogether unexpected, as the Italian residents of the neighboring cities had been notified of the condition of affairs here, and had been asked to co-operate with the originators of the movement to attack the evil wherever it showed itself. The New York authorities having refused to take any action in the matter, the Italian residents of other cities were asked to push the matter, and they have done so with success.

In reference to the New Haven prisoner, Giovanni Glione, it is discovered that he has changed his name, for prudential motives, from Joseph Golone, which name is the one supposed to belong to the little boy Joseph, at present in safe keeping at Central Park. Golone, alias Glione, left his residence at No. 45 Crosby street, in this city, at the very beginning of the present movement, when little Joseph ran away, because he was afraid that the authorities would use the story of the child, his former slave, against him. In this action, however, it would appear he was safe, for although the entire story of the barbarities practiced upon little Joseph has been printed, the authorities show no disposition to do him justice. Golone is supposed to have fled to Boston, and, finding a poor market there for his merchandise, he proceeded to New Haven, where the Italian citizens had the moral courage to effect his arrest. There are many like him still at large, and our reporter was given to understand that proper means would soon be taken to secure their arrest. It would appear that the present movement is not confined to this city alone, for means have been taken to secure the aid of the Italians in all the prominent cities in the United States. It is, therefore, said that even though the padroni here should become frightened and leave this city, they stand a better chance of being arrested when they arrive at their destination than if they remained in New York, because through the apathy of the various officials concerned in the matter they can remain here in safety.

To show the violence of the persecution against little Joseph, and the determination on the part of his enemies to obtain possession of his person, a card has been circulated among the various laborers and keepers of the Central Park, offering a reward of $30 for his capture. To their credit it may be said, however, they have refused to accept the bribe, and Joseph still remains in safe hands to become a witness as soon as the authorities need him.

Joseph, however, is not the only child who is in trouble and needs protection. There are thousands in this city just as destitute of friends and legal protection as he is, but unfortunately they cannot be helped by private enterprise. The following advertisements, all of which have appeared in the daily papers of this city, will show the impunity with which this inhuman traffic is carried on, and the utter disregard the padroni have for American law:

Thirty dollars reward will be paid for the return to their parents of two Italian boys, Joseph Cherob, aged 11, and Frank Briglia, aged 7; both play the violin. Cherob has fair hair, thin face, cut on upper lip, blue eyes, corduroy jacket, black outside cape, black and white vest, gray pants. Briglia has black hair, round, plump face, black eyes, small teeth, cut on upper lip, black jacket and vest, gray pants. Both boys had on winter caps. Send information to Antonia Briglia, No. 45 Crosby street, New York.

Information wanted of John Matist, a street musician, aged 10 years; has been missing five days; wore gray pants, black jacket, black and white vest, white cap, and had a round face; is an Italian. $20 reward for his return to No. 45 Crosby street, New York.

Information wanted of Joseph and Frank Cobrage, aged respectively 18 and 14 years; have been missing about one year; both are from Italy. $100 reward will be paid for their return to their mother, Marie Acatarina Hungata, No. 45 Crosby street, New York.

In the first advertisement it will be seen that both the boys are described as having a cut on their upper lip. This circumstance led to an investigation, and it has been discovered that but few of the boys are without a brand of some kind by which they can be recognized.

Many of them wore a diagonal cut on either the right or left side of the upper lip which has been purposely made and sewed up again in a rough manner, so that the scar will always remain. Others have their under lip split in the centre, and a permanent scar is secured in the same manner. These cuts about the mouth are the most preferable style of brand, because to the casual observer they present nothing unnatural, as the marks may be readily taken as the result of an accident or a natural hare-lip. As all the slaves, however, belonging to different masters cannot be branded alike, many will be found to bear the marks of a knife or caustic upon their arms or other parts of their bodies, and by this are they recognized. This inhuman treatment is practiced in this city every day, and yet, with all the publicity that has been given to it, no one in authority has been found to raise a hand to save the innocent victims. In New Haven, Golone, alias Glione, was arrested for having four children in a den, but in this city the same man might have held twenty children in the same manner, and no one would have been the wiser, because no one would have troubled themselves sufficiently to have discovered the fact. There are places in Crosby, Baxter, and Mulberry streets where more than twenty children are held in dens, where the most infamous brutalities are practiced, and it is the prevailing opinion among the Italian residents here that, if a man can be arrested for holding four children in New Haven, there should be some way of reaching the man or monster who holds twenty children in New York. It will be seen from the advertisements that all the children called for are to be returned to No. 45 Crosby street, and investigation has shown that this house contains at least one hundred children, all of whom are held as slaves, awaiting emancipation. Their condition is worse than that of the negro, for whose freedom a long war was fought, and these poor little children are allowed to suffer and die without the remotest aid being extended to them—and, in fact, their lives are in the hands of their masters, who have no further consideration than the amount of money they can make from their victims.

The "Graphic" Balloon.

From the New York Graphic, July 19.

Work on the great Transatlantic balloon of the *Daily Graphic* has been rapidly pushed during the past two weeks, and every portion of the apparatus is now in an advanced stage of progress. From eight to twelve machines of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company have been constantly employed in sewing the seams and uniting the immense strips of cloth. Last evening 5,500,687 stitches had been made, and over four of the eight miles of sewing required had been accomplished. The force will be further increased on Monday, and, by the close of next week, all the sewing will have been finished. The work of attaching the doubling, or second thickness of cloth, to the crown of the balloon—a delicate operation, requiring much skill and experience—is being performed under the immediate supervision of Miss Ihling, the niece of Prof. Wise. Nearly one-half the netting is finished. Profs. Wise and Donaldson are superintending every step of the preparations.

At the Brooklyn Navy-Yard the strips which have already been finished are being coated with varnish, consisting of linseed oil, boiled very thick, which is reduced with benzine and laid on with calcimining brushes. Six painters are engaged in this portion of the work. The strips will require three coats of varnish, one inside and two outside. The varnishing and drying will probably occupy these six men during the next two weeks. It is the most tedious and slow part of the work.

The construction of the car has already been commenced. The making of the hoops, as well as of the valve, requires most careful manipulation, and has been intrusted to R. Hoe & Co. The car will be made in great part of ropes and duck, and will be put together and finished at the Domestic building.

The lifeboat has been commenced, and will be finished on the first Monday in August. It is building at the establishment of the most experienced boat-builder in the city, and in accordance with the best approved plans.

It seems highly probable that the balloon will be ready to start by the 20th of August.

Brutal Murder of An Old Lady.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 23.—Isabella McBride, aged 70, living with her husband on a farm about seven miles from this city, was brutally murdered last night by being shot through the head. Her husband, John McBride, was knocked down with a club, and received severe cuts in the head, and, when found this afternoon, was lying on the floor weltering in his blood, but living. The old people lived alone and were supposed to have a large sum of money. Three thousand dollars were found in the house. There is no clue whatever to the murderer.

An Officer Fatally Wounds His Assailant.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—A *Gazette* special from Chillicothe says that yesterday a man named Boggs, Marshal of Greenfield, O., attempted to serve a writ of ejectment on a man named Johnson, who inflicted two horrible cuts on Boggs with an axe, and then assaulted Deputy Marshal Neally, who shot Johnson with a revolver through the lungs. It is thought that both Johnson and Boggs will die.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—Mrs. E. N. Thayer, a well-known actress, and widow of E. N. Thayer, died yesterday at Atlantic City, N. J.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—J. Wesley Hill, the well-known actor, died here yesterday of an abscess of the liver.

Jefferson Davis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 23.—Jeff Davis and family are stopping at Drummondsville, near Niagara Falls.

MARRIAGES.

HUNTINGTON—SHUMWAY—On Tuesday, July 22, at Lake Forest, by Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, Henry D. Huntington, Esq., of Cincinnati, O., and Mrs. Augusta M. Shumway.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—George Murray, aged 37 years. Funeral from No. 73 Hubbard-st., at 2 p. m., Thursday, 24th inst. Friends are invited to attend.

McKEOUGH—On the 23d, from ulcer in the stomach, Henry McKeough, aged 43 years; residence, 33 Pierson-st. St. Louis papers please copy.

VAUGHAN—On Wednesday, July 23, Vota Vaughan, daughter of Arthur and Ida B. Burnum, aged 7 months and 15 days. Funeral Thursday, July 24, at 2 p. m., from 182 South Robey-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

AT ENGLEWOOD.

House and Lot AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, July 24, at 2 O'Clock p. m., On the Premises.

House and lot fronting east on Webster av., between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth-sts., one and one-half blocks north of the Normal School. Lot 49¼ feet front by 150 feet deep. House is two-story, new, and ready for occupancy, except plastering; has six large rooms, with bath-room, kitchen, and pantry; closets in every room; also good, large barn. TERMS: Purchaser to assume a mortgage of [illegible], due April 1, 1874, with 10 per cent interest, balance cash at time of sale. Sale peremptory, as the owner is going to Europe. We will sell, at the same time, the entire household furniture and effects. Rock Island train starts from Van Buren-st. Depot at 12:30, for the accommodation of those attending the sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale OF 60 Elegant RESIDENCE LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, The Finest Suburb to this Wonderful Chicago, On WEDNESDAY, July 30, At 3 o'clock, p. m., on the Grounds.

This property is situated in the village of Washington Heights, within five minutes' walk of the main crossing of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad and C., R. I. & P. Railroad, and the Dummy Depot on the R. I. R. R.; only 30 minutes' ride from Van Buren-st. Depot, and the fare only 15 cents. Commutation Tickets much less. There are fine improvements in the immediate vicinity of this subdivision; elegant Residences, Churches, Schools, Stores, &c., Trees set out, and all the improvements requisite to beautify and render the property attractive. A more desirable spot for residence is not to be found in the country. Title to property perfect. Printed abstracts of title furnished. Terms of Sale—$50 cash, balance 1 and 2 years with 8 per cent interest. Deposit of 10 per cent required on day of sale. A free train will leave the Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m. on Wednesday, July 30, stopping at Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., Forty-second-st., and Rock Island Car Shops, returning after the sale. For plats and information apply to A. C. ODELL, Room 10, first floor, 133 Dearborn-st., or to
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SALE OF DRY GOODS

On Thursday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock, At 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF RESIDENCE LOTS On Wabash-av.



ON FRIDAY, JULY 25, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., AT 15 AND 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

The title to the property is perfect. Sale peremptory by order of the Trustees. For particulars of terms see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MICHIGAN-AV PROPERTY AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, JULY 25 AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT 15 & 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

We shall sell, without reserve, the north 40 feet of Lot 25, in Spring's Subdivision of Section 22, Town 39, R. 14.

This property is situated on the east side of Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.

Title perfect, free of incumbrance. Terms, 1-6 cash on day of sale, 1-6 in 30 days, 1-3 in one year, 1-3 in two years, with interest at 8 per cent. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Positive Sale OF 17 RESIDENCE LOTS, IN RAVENSWOOD, BY AUCTION, On FRIDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock p. m., at 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

These Lots are desirably situated, 4 blocks from Depot, Church, and School; 13 fronting on Green Bay-road and Sunnyside-av., near the hotel; 4 fronting on Perry-st. TERMS—¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. A deposit of $100 on each Lot at time of sale. Sale positive.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S NEXT Regular Saturday Sale OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, WILL BE HELD AT 15 and 17 East Randolph-st., on Saturday, July 26, 1873, at 9½ o'clock a. m.

HOUSE, LOT & BARN, No. 696 Wabash-av., AT AUCTION, On Saturday, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES,

Two-story and Basement Frame Dwelling, with 15 Rooms and all modern conveniences, good Barn, Lot 25 by 171 feet. Location [illegible] feet south of Fourteenth-st.
TERMS—$3,000 cash, $5,000 payable July 1, 1875; balance July 1, 1876.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, At 46 St. John's Place, opposite Union Park, Thursday, July 24, 1873,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the entire contents of said house consisting of Rich Parlor Furniture, Fine Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen utensils, &c., &c. The Carpets are elegant and in good order. Sale peremptory. By order of Mortgagee.
D. LONG, Agent, Custodian and Auctioneer.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF CROCKERY & GLASSWARE AT AUCTION.

30 Crates of W. G. Crockery.
120 Casks of Flint Glassware.
Also the entire contents of Household Furniture of a first-class Dwelling, on Thursday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

SOUTH SIDE SATURDAY'S SALE.

1,000 Lots Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.
At 9 o'clock—Crockery and Glassware.
At 10 o'clock—Household Furniture of every description, Desks, Showcases, and Wardrobes, Cabinet Sewing Machine, cost $125.
At 11 o'clock—Open and Top Buggies, Single & Double Harness, Horse, Harness and Express Wagon, one Fine Mare. On SATURDAY, July 26, at 9 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS.

300 feet by 161 in depth, on Wabash-av., just south of Ira Holmes' residence; fronts east (for which $100 per foot was paid a year ago), can, if taken at once, be sold at $30 per foot. $9,000 cash, balance on long time. Title perfect. Owned by a non-resident and must be sold. Apply at Room 43 Exchange Building.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel, Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. [illegible]